THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Armstrong, the Wife-Murderer, at Wilmington, Delaware—Scenes in the Prison and Jail Yard—Conduct of the Condemned—His Confession, Etc.

Wilmington "Commercial Extra," of last Evening.

To-day, at 12·21 o'clock, Andrew P. Armstrong suff[illegible] the extreme penalty of the law for the [illegible] of his wife.

THE PRISONER

was a man of about fifty-three or fifty-four years of age, of medium size, about five feet nine or ten inches in height, rather heavy set. His features were not of a brutal cast, though they habitually wore a sour and disagreeable expression. His face was bronzed by exposure.

HIS HISTORY.

Armstrong was born in this State, in New Castle county, a few miles below Middletown. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith, but, we believe, did not serve out his full time. He was not considered a vicious boy. He remained about Middletown until he reached manhood. On the acquisition of California, about 1849, he went out with the coast survey as chain-bearer, etc., and remained there several years. After his return from California he married Miss Douglass, and acquiring some land by the marriage, he settled down and went to farming, at which he continued up to the time of his arrest. He was not accounted a vicious or dangerous man by his neighbors, although he was not very well liked. He was very fond of bragging of the bloody scenes he professed to have witnessed in California. It was a matter of common report that he and his wife lived together very unhappily, and he had at several times beaten her. He served on the jury at the May term of the Court in 1865, and it is said that he sat on the jury which tried Danby for the murder of Burnett, and acquitted him on the ground of insanity.

All the facts of Armstrong's trial and conviction are so fresh in the minds of our readers that we need not repeat them.

HIS DEMEANOR AFTER TRIAL

was such as to draw forth encomiums from the jailors. He was very quiet and orderly, and gave the prison-keepers no trouble whatever. He lived on the ordinary prison fare, except that occasionally Mrs. Herbert, the Sheriff's wife, has sent him a meal.

He freely conversed with all who gained admission to him, and frequently admitted that he killed his wife, though he insisted that he did it in the heat of passion, after she had already attacked him with a hatchet. His version of the affair was that his wife attacked him with a hatchet when he was entering the room; that she struck him on the head with the pole of the weapon, and then attempted to strike him with the edge; that he warded off the blow, and in a rage wrested the weapon from her and struck her the blow which killed her, and then, frightened at what he had done, he buried her in the pig-pen to conceal his crime. This statement is not consistent with the evidence, as nothing was more clearly proven than that the blow was struck when the woman's back was turned towards him. From the character of the wound, it could not have been otherwise.

LAST INTERVIEW.

Yesterday he had his last interview with his two eldest sons, boys of about 12 or 14 years of age. Both boys were witnesses on the trial. The interview is said to have been quite affecting.

PREPARATIONS.

The preparations for the execution were completed yesterday. The excitement concerning the execution is very intense, and there is but little if any sympathy expressed for the prisoner. A great many visited the jail and jail-yard yesterday to see the scaffold.

THE ROPE

also attracted some attention. It is of manilla, and about three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

THE SCAFFOLD.

was built against the wall at the north end of the jail yard. It consisted of two heavy upright posts of 3 by 8 inch scantling, and a cross piece of the same timber. It is to this beam or cross piece that the rope was attached. These upright posts stood 8 feet 4 inches apart, at a distance of about 8½ feet from the wall. They were about 15½ feet high, making the beam to which the rope was attached about that height from the ground. The upright posts are each braced by three pieces of 3 by 4 inch scantling. Directly against the wall was a platform about 6 by 8 feet, at a height of about 8½ feet from the ground; ascent to it is by a flight of steps. Connected with this by a pair of hinges and extending directly under the gallows was the "drop," a small platform about 2½ feet square. It was supported by a rope connected with the gallows.

LAST NIGHT.

The prisoner was alone in his cell all night and was very quiet. He was awake at an early hour this morning, and seemed very subdued and composed in his demeanor, but said he could meet his fate without flinching.

SCENES TO-DAY—THE CROWD.

An immense crowd assembled before the doors of the Sheriff's house for hours before they were thrown open. The Sheriff exhorted them before the doors were thrown open to preserve order and decorum, and announced that no disorderly person or none under the influence of liquor would be admitted. He gave strict directions for carrying out this order to the special police in attendance.

THE JURY

summoned by the Sheriff to witness the execution were George S. Hagany, Howard P. Walton, William H. Quinn, William Broomfield, John H. Moore, William H. Reynolds, William R. Lynam, Henry Bieyer, Isaac Wright, James Christy, Jacob Walton, William P. Smith. These gentlemen met before the execution and resolved to donate their fees to Sheriff Herbert.

THE EXECUTION.

All the preparations for the execution were made by about 11 o'clock, and a few minutes after, the doors of the hall of the Sheriff's house were thrown open and the crowd was admitted; they passed through the hall of the Sheriff's house, into the jail, and through the corridor of that building to the yard. Between twelve hundred and thirteen hundred people were admitted. As they passed directly under the door of the prisoner's cell, he could hear the tramp and shuffle of their feet distinctly for nearly an hour before his execution.

OUTSIDE

the weather was as gloomy as the character of the duty to be performed by the officers of the law. The rain fell steadily, and the yard, though partially covered with rough boards, was tramped with mud. Among the crowd were the Sheriff and his Deputies, of Cecil county, Maryland.

MANACLING THE PRISONER.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by a jailer, entered the cell of the prisoner, and placed the handcuffs on his wrists. This occupied some three minutes, and the mournful procession of death left the cell, on its way to the fatal platform, in the following order:—

Minister in attendance, Rev. Daniel George,
Prisoner, Andrew Peter Armstrong,
accompanied by a jailor,
Sheriff, William Herbert,
The Jury.

ARRIVED AT THE SCAFFOLD,

the whole party ascended, and the prisoner moved forward to the centre of the group, the Sheriff standing at his left, and the Rev. Mr. George on his right. The latter then read the 51st Psalm, in a solemn and impressive manner, and followed it with a short prayer. During this time Armstrong stood quiet and unmoved, looking down, and giving no outward manifestation of emotion. The opportunity was then given him to

MAKE ANY REMARKS

which he might desire, but he was found to be too weak to do so. He whispered a moment to Mr. George, who then stepped forward and stated that the prisoner wished him to say he forgave all men, and hoped all would forgive him. Mr. George then descended from the platform.

THE FINAL SCENE.

The Sheriff and jailor then stepped forward and adjusted the rope about the prisoner's neck, an operation which occupied some time. At this point, during the terrible suspense which was natural to the occasion, the prisoner showed the first signs of emotion, trembling violently, his legs shaking beneath him like an aspen. The Sheriff placed the white cap on his head, and drew it down, covering his face. He seemed here to hesitate and draw back from his fate, and apparently desirous to steal yet a few moments from the great world of eternity, leaned over and whispered to the Sheriff. This occupied perhaps half a minute, though to the anxious spectators it seemed a long time. The jailor then guided him forward on to the drop, and retired, leaving him standing there. There was scarcely an instant of pause, when the Sheriff struck the rope with his hatchet, and the prisoner fell quivering into the air a distance of five feet.

THE BODY

turned around slowly, backward and forward, as the rope twisted or untwisted, but there was not the least sign of life. Not a muscle seemed to move or a nerve to quiver. His neck was doubtless instantly broken, and at twenty-one minutes past 12 o'clock, Andrew Peter Armstrong was dead, according to law.

At five minutes before 1, Dr. Ferris, the jail physician, announced that life was entirely extinct, and the remains were lowered into a handsome cherry coffin, placed directly underneath.

HIS CONFESSION.

It is generally rumored that he left a written confession, but this is not the case. He has at no time denied the murder, but up to the time of the execution he persisted in the statement recited above, and persistently denied burying the clothes. His whispers to the Sheriff on the scaffold, were to the effect that he wished it to understood that he did not deny the murder, but that there were circumstances connected with it which no one living would ever know, but were known only to himself and his God.

THROUGHOUT THE EXECUTION

good order was maintained, and after it was over the crowd quietly dispersed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS BURIAL

are not yet concluded upon, and our statements yesterday require some modification. The Trustees of the Presbyterian church at Middletown declined to have the remains interred in their ground, and there is much excitement in that neighborhood over the proposition.

EUROPE.

IRELAND.

Death of a Great Public Works Man.

LONDON, February 8.—William Dargan, the Irish railway contractor, who failed a short time ago, and whose liabilities were very heavy, is dead. Mr. Dargan had been ailing during the last days of the past year, and was confined to bed by illness since the 2d of January. His late failure involved a large sum of money—some say a million and a half sterling—and the occurrence preyed heavily on his mind.

He was a self-made man, born of humble parents in the county Carlow. Endowed with a clear business perception, untiring industry, and great energy, he made his way from the position of a small sub-contractor for land drainage and other local works to be the mammoth public and Government works contractor of the island, building docks and quays, railroads, bridges, monuments, and deepening and dredging rivers, and reclaiming waste lands as profitable all over the country. His overseers, engineers, and workmen were met with on every side.

Mr. Dargan's example was set forth by the English Government as one worthy of imitation by his countrymen, and his efforts spoken of as more likely to really benefit the country than those of all the leading political or war men it has produced, from Brian Boroihme to Grattan, and from O'Connell to James Stephens. When Queen Victoria was in Ireland she honored Mr. Dargan by making a special visit to the humble cottage in which he was born, and taking a seat in the chair which had belonged to his mother.

The deceased gentleman was a very shrewd financier, but not regarded as liberal in his encouragement or rewards to faithful employes. He enjoyed means of learning the exact social and political condition of Ireland almost daily, and his sudden money failure and winding-up at the most alarming crisis of the Fenian revolutionary agitation, was proclaimed by the Stephens party in Ireland and America as a positive, solid evidence of the real alarm created by their movement, and the belief entertained at that time in well-informed quarters that they would make good their words by deeds.

CHINA.

Grand Educational Advance.

LONDON, February 8.—Despatches from China state that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a European college in Pekin, with the consent of the Chinese Government. This measure, if carried out, will place all the other outside great powers on an equal footing with Russia in the capital of the Central Flowery Land, and its negotiation has most probably been brought about by France, England and Prussia, the rulers and statesmen of which countries have long been jealous of the vast influence which the Czars wielded through the existence of the Russian Ecclesiastical College—composed of eight or ten members—which has been permitted in Pekin for very many years by the Emperors of China, to the exclusion of other foreigners.

Interesting to Ticket-Holders in the Crosby Opera House.

From the Louisville Democrat, 4th.

Esq. Matlack has just decided a case that will be of interest to the many thousands in this city who hold tickets in the Crosby Opera House drawing. Mr. H. Steinau, a broker on Fourth street, brought suit against Scott, Davison & Co., agents for the sale of tickets in this city. On the 4th of January he bought four tickets, for which he paid $20, the tickets to be delivered to him before the news of the drawing should reach the city.

The drawing took place on the 21st of January, and on the morning of that day he called upon the agents and demanded the tickets or his money. They refused to return the money, alleging that they had sent to Mr. Crosby and had not received the tickets. During the afternoon of the 22d the tickets were sent to him by Scott, Davison & Co., the agents, and he refused to take them, as the drawing had taken place the day before. He immediately brought suit to recover the money paid on the 14th of January for the tickets.

The Justice decided that the money should be paid back, and gave judgment against the defendants for $20. He gave several reasons for his decision, among others that the $20 were paid in a gambling transaction, and could be recovered under the statute of Kentucky against gaming, as the Court of Appeals has, by its decisions, placed all such affairs of chance upon a gambling basis. According to the rule here laid down, all persons who have thus invested money can sue and recover it in those States where laws exist against gaming, and all games of chance come within the statute.

A New Trade.—A very important trade has sprung up in North Staffordshire, England, which promises to assume large proportions. It is the extraction of oil from shale, a material found in profusion near the ironstone seams, and which only a short time ago was thought to be not only valueless, but an actual incumbrance.

The Paris Clubs.—The director of the 'Paris police, M. Pietri, has informed the various Parisian clubs that they will be immediately closed if any games of hazard, such as baccarat, lansquenet, etc., are played at them.

A GIGANTIC PLOT AND A DEMOCRATIC MARE'S NEST.

Five Hundred Thousand Radicals Organized to Sustain the Impeachment of the President—The State of New York Divided into Military Districts—General Orders Promulgated—Remarkable Interview with One of the Commanders, Etc.

From the New York World of to-day.

During the continuance of the late Rebellion, Democrats were frequently accused of conspiring against the Union and the Government. It was asserted that vast organizations, such as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," were in existence for the express purpose of resisting the authority of the Government. These organizations were never proved to have existed, and certainly no such resistance as was spoken of was offered at any time to the powers that were.

It is different with the radicals, who, it appears, have been for some time organizing in military masses for the support of Congress and the restriction of the President as the legally constituted head of the Government. Just in the same way have they organized as have the negroes, whose work has been some time since referred to in the *World*. In view of the projected plan of impeachment, the movement now being made in every State is being rapidly pushed on. By this means it is hoped that all the military power of the country, irrespective of the regular army, will be at the disposal of Congress for the furtherance of its revolutionary measures, and by this means to the views of General Grant will be attributed no special importance.

The facts which bear out this argument are as follows:—

Not long since a new organization, called the "Grand Army of the Republic," was formed in every city and State in the Union. It is composed exclusively of veterans who served in the late war. The formation of this army made almost as little noise in the country as the fall of a snow-flake. It was not designed that it should take a prominent place before the public till some great necessity should arise for its services.

In addition to the main purpose of supporting the Government, its object was of a benevolent nature, and by this means it presented special attractions to the soldiers, till, in a short time, its ranks embraced over five hundred thousand men.

On Thursday, for the first time, the State of New York was divided into military districts by the Adjutant-General of the organization, as will appear from the following "general orders," published in the *Tribune* of the following day:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, New York, February 6, 1867.—GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—1. The following named comrades are hereby detailed and announced as members of the provisional staff of this Department, on duty at these Headquarters:—Major George T. Stevens, Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lieutenant Francis W. Parsons, Aid-de-Camp. They will be respected accordingly, and are hereby authorized to establish and organize posts in localities not under the jurisdiction of District Commanders, announced in orders from these Headquarters.

2. The following named comrades are hereby detailed and announced as temporary commanders of their respective districts, which are designated as follows:—District of Manhattan, comprising the city and county of New York, with headquarters at the Bible House, Brevet Brigadier-General Rush C. Hawkins: District of Oneida, comprising the county of the same name, with headquarters at Utica, Major David F. Ritchie. They will at once assume command, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

3. To prevent informality in the muster-in of recruits in this Department, it is hereby announced, for the information of this command, that recruits will be mustered only in regularly constituted posts, and by district commanders in the establishment of posts, *except* by the Grand Commander, an officer of his staff, or by special authority from these headquarters. The attention of officers is particularly called to articles 8, 9, 11, and 15 of the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the strict enforcement of its provisions especially enjoined. Staff officers will be enrolled as members of posts, and reported by the posts to which they belong as upon detached service.

By order of the Grand Commander.
(Official) FRANK J. BRAMHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
D. VAN SCHAICK, Aid-de-Camp.

INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE COMMANDERS.

In order to ascertain from an official source the avowed objects and character of the organization, one of our reporters called last evening at the office of the commander of the forces of the District of Manhattan, in the Bible House, and, finding the apartment closed, proceeded to his house in Fifth avenue, when the following dialogue ensued, which the reader will find bears out the assertions which form the preface of this article:—

Reporter (handing the Colonel a copy of the above "general orders")—There is a report to the effect that the Grand Army of the Republic, to which reference is made in these orders, has been raised for radical purposes, and that it is designed to be used against the President and his adherents, should any trouble result from his proposed impeachment.

Commander—If Congress should impeach the President, I have no doubt as to which side the Grand Army of the Republic will take.

Reporter—Will you please tell me what are its objects, and when it was formed?

Commander—It had its origin some time since, in portions of the West where there is no militia. Its objects are of a benevolent character; its aims to assist all its members who may be in need.

Reporter—How many men are there enrolled in the organization?

Commander—Over five hundred thousand. All soldiers honorably discharged are admissible. We have Democrats and Republicans in our ranks; but all the leading officers are radicals, so you can imagine how the army would be wielded in case of any national necessity.

Reporter—Then the army may be said to have a radical character in the main?

Commander—Yes, it is under radical officers, and if there should be any necessity for its services, I have no doubt they would be rendered for the purpose of supporting Congress, if it impeached the President.

Reporter—Have arms or uniforms been furnished to the men?

Commander—No.

Reporter—Do they meet regularly?

Commander—Yes, but their meetings are secret; they meet in lodges, and only members are admitted; we are particular about our members; all who apply for admission are obliged to furnish papers showing their connection with the army and an honorable discharge.

Such was the interview our reporter had with one of the military leaders of the organization, whose replies show that this new army may be used at any time at the beck of Congress, to sustain its policy by force, and to silence all opposition to the impeachment of the President. When the fact is realized that it is unnecessary to create "military departments" for a "benevolent" organization, the object of the army, in the present crisis of the country, will be found apparent.

Where is Surratt?—Important Connection Between His Trial and the Impeachment of President Johnson—A New Radical Plot—The Speakership of the Next House.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—One of the chief topics of discussion in radical circles just now, is the arrival of John H. Surratt, who left Alexandria more than a month since on the steamer Swatara. The vessel is now fully a week over-due, and some apprehension is expressed for her safety, the more, as known to be able to carry but coal enough to last her thirty days.

This, however, need cause no anxiety; for, even should her supply of coal be exhausted, she could easily sail under canvas, and, unless met off the coast by some severe storm, may be looked for at any hour at Fortress Monroe. The secret of this apprehension, however, has yet to be told. It is designed to have the trial of Surratt play an important part in the impeachment business, and in this way:—Some leading radical lawyer (probably Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, who figured in the prosecution of the other alleged conspirators) is to be retained to assist in the prosecution of Surratt, who will avail himself of this opportunity to rehash all the horrible circumstances connected with the death of the late lamented Lincoln; this, it is believed, will revive the intense popular feeling which prevailed at the time, and by a series of well-turned inuendoes arouse a prejudice against his successor, and on the strength of both the impeachment matter will be pushed through the House at once. Of course the radical press will do its part in this work, to say nothing of the radical orators, so that you need not be surprised to hear of the formal impeachment of President Johnson early in March.

The radicals claim that they have nearly enough votes to pass the measure in the present House, but they prefer to wait for the meeting of the next Congress, in which they will be stronger, and by which time they hope that there will be a larger popular sentiment in favor of the high-handed procedure.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Speculation is already rife as to the presiding officers of the next Congress, for as Senator Foster's term of office will expire on the 4th of March, a new President of the Senate will have to be chosen. This latter, however, is a small matter as compared with the Speakership of the House. Speaker Colfax is anxious for re-election, and his personal popularity is such that his prospects are very good. But recently it has been ascertained that there is an undercurrent against him.

A number of the leading radicals are quietly working in opposition to him, fearing lest he may not give them the assistance which they will need to secure the success of their projects. Thad. Stevens is understood to favor the selection of a new Speaker, as he feels sore at being called to order a few days since for his remarks about Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and the call being sustained by Speaker Colfax.

He has not named a candidate for the Speakership, but it is believed that he would prefer the election of some bitter radical, otherwise too mild to offer the slightest opposition to any proposition introduced or endorsed by him. Yet it is not likely that the opposition to the re-election of Colfax will amount to much. The present Speaker is intensely radical, and has never refrained from expressing the most extreme views when such expression might prove advantageous to him as a partisan. He will lend all the aid in his power to the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, so soon as he thinks that the majority of his party favors it.—*N. Y. World.*

MURDER NEAR CINCINNATI.

A Man in a Buggy Shot by Highwaymen—The Horse Runs Away with the Corpse and the Expected Booty.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—A terrible tragedy was committed here last night—one of the most horrible in the history of Cincinnati.

Mr. James Hughes, the cashier and book-keeper of R. B. Smith and Co., coal dealers, left the city in his buggy last evening, according to custom, his residence being three miles and a half northwest of the city. He was tracked by two or three highwaymen, it is supposed, and when he reached a lonely spot he was shot through the head and instantly killed.

The horse took fright at the report and ran away, the corpse still clinging to the vehicle, and the murderers failing in their designed robbery. The horse was stopped by some residents on the road, and the body, still warm, was removed. The murderers escaped. No trace of them has been discovered so far.

Mr. Hughes was a highly respected citizen. He was sixty-nine years old, and leaves a family.

National Cemeteries.

A Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* furnishes the following information from official sources:—

"There are in the command of General Thomas the following national cemeteries:—

"At Natchez, one of six acres, containing 2500 dead.

"Vicksburg, one of twenty-five acres, containing about 15,000.

"Memphis, twenty-five acres, about 12,000 graves. The dead from Columbia, Kentucky, to Helena, Arkansas, along the Mississippi, are gathered here. From Helena to Grand Gulf they are interred at Vicksburg.

"Corinth has one of twenty acres, containing about 6000 graves.

"Pittsburg Landing, twelve acres and 4000 graves. This contains the dead from up and down the Tennessee river. Fort Donelson, twenty acres and 3500 graves, containing all the dead of that field, and all along the Cumberland below Nashville. Nashville, sixty-two acres, 18,000 graves. This contains the bodies from many hospitals, and a wide region of country.

"Stone River, sixteen acres and 5000 graves. Chattanooga, seventy-five acres and nearly 12,000 graves. Knoxville, four acres and 3000 graves.

"Marietta, Ga., twenty-five acres and 10,000 graves. Andersonville, about 15,000 graves. Millen, 1000 graves; small enclosure. Savannah, 3000 graves; Cumberland Gap, Ky., 350 graves; Loudon, 300; Mill Springs, over 500; Perryville, 1200; Camp Nelson, 1500; Lebanon, 750.

"In city cemeteries there are collected at Covington, Ky., 600 dead; Lexington, 1000; Richmond, 500; Danville, 400. At Columbia, Tennessee, there are 1200 graves.

"At Montgomery, Ala., about 500 graves; in Mobile, 1000."

The Directory of Berlin.

Every year, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, brings its new "Post Office Directory," and some curious observers are always found to count the number of familiar names and note the varieties of strange ones. This has just been done with the Berlin Directory. We are not surprised to hear that in the capital of Prussia there are 1267 persons who bear the name of Schulz, and 929 who bear the name of Muller. Schmidt has 884 representatives, Meyer 509, and Lehman 474. After these classical names we come on a very large class of persons who take their titles from menial offices.

There are 474 Vintners, 254 Cooks, and 197 Bakers; 165 Colliers and 284 Fishers. Animals also give names to various classes. Of Hares there are 114, and of Cocks 140; 96 Stags and 84 Foxes; 78 Goats, 5 Oxen, 6 Sheep, with 38 Butchers. We next come to 34 Pike, 36 Eagles, 12 Storks, 2 Sparrows, 35 Finches, and 13 Nightingales. The seasons are unequally distributed, there being only 1 Spring to 82 Summers, 83 Autumns, and 56 Winters. So we mount up to 14 Popes, 48 Knights, 21 Counts, 30 Dukes, 116 Kings, and 55 Emperors.

Heavy Loss—The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England is estimated at £3,500,000.

—Rosa Bonheur is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

—Bishop Daggett preached in Richmond on Sunday.

—General Joseph E. Johnson was in Lynchburg, Va., on Tuesday, *en route* for Selma, Ala.

—Philippe Le Bon, a French Engineer, discovered the use of gas.

—Lord Brougham is the oldest member of the Royal Society.

—The Duke of Devonshire is 56.

THIRD EDITION

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 7.—The schooner General Grant, from Baltimore for New York, with a cargo of corn, arrived here to-day, and reported having been twenty days stuck in the ice in the Chesapeake bay, and was uninjured, having been in the harbor of Sharp's Island. She reports having seen, last Tuesday, an unknown schooner ashore at Poplar Island, apparently cut through, and the ice piled up against her as high as her rail. The schooner was one of about 150 tons burden.

The Baltimore steamers have commenced running regularly on the bay again.

The steamers Thomas Kelso and George Leary arrived here this morning. Both of these steamers left here this evening for Baltimore.

The steamer Planter arrived at Norfolk from Baltimore, bound to Moorhead City, N. C., with ordnance stores.

The weather is unsettled, the wind being from the eastward.

Death Warrant Signed by Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURG, February 9.—Governor Geary to-day issued a warrant for the execution of Alexander B Wiley, of Luzerne county, on Friday, March 15. Wiley was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Alick McIlwee, last May.

Arrest of the Robbers of the Duncannon Iron Works.

HARRISBURG, February 9.—A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg announces the arrest of three men suspected of committing the heavy robbery at the Duncannon Iron Works, on Thursday last.

Election at Reading.

READING, February 9.—At the municipal election held in this city yesterday, William H. Gernand, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 326 majority over Henry Van Reed, Republican. There was a very light vote cast.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The outward-bound steamers to-day carry out the following amounts of specie:—Steamer Europe, $150,000; City of Paris, $65,000; Union, $1000. Total, $216,000.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN A RAILROAD CAR.

A Western Gentleman Robbed of $8000 in a Broadway Car—Desperate Encounter with One of the Alleged Thieves.

A robbery of a most daring character was perpetrated at a late hour on the night of the 7th inst. It appears that Mr. M. M. Laramy, a wealthy gentleman of Chicago, and agent of the Chicago Glass Works, who is at the present time stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, had, on the night in question, in company with a few friends, paid a visit to the Winter Garden.

After the conclusion of the performance he left the theatre and took the cars, with the intention of proceeding to his hotel. The car which he entered was considerably crowded, and in consequence he was obliged to content himself with a place on the rear platform. During the progress of the car he noticed that several individuals who were also occupants of the platform kept pushing against each other, as if with the intention of obtaining more room. He thought nothing of the circumstance until the car reached the corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, when, hearing a bystander make a casual remark about pickpockets and thieves, and the dangers of traveling on the city cars, the thought recurred to him that he had a large amount of money about him.

He accordingly commenced an examination of his pockets, when, to his utmost consternation, he discovered his pocket-book was missing. With up-raised hands, and in a most despondent tone, he exclaimed, "My God—I am robbed of $8000!" Mr. George Christy, who was standing on the cross-walk at the time the car was passing, and hearing the remark, directed his attention to the front platform, from which he observed a young man, apparently one of the "cly-taking" fraternity, taking his departure.

Mr. Christy followed the man to the Fifth avenue, who, imagining there was no one on his trail, walked off in the most unconcerned manner possible. After walking a short distance, he started on a brisk trot, when Mr. Christy, thinking matters had come to a turning point, stepped up to him, and seizing him by the collar, exclaimed "You are my prisoner." Upon this the man turned around and gave Mr. Christy a blow, almost knocking him down. A severe tussle then took place, and the thief succeeded in freeing himself, and started off at a brisk run, Mr. Christy following, crying out, "Stop thief! stop thief!"

While passing Twenty-second street Mr. Warren, Superintendent of the Detective Police Agency, hearing the cries, and seeing a man coming in his direction, rushed across the street, when a second encounter took place, and the runaway found his match. During the progress of the struggle, an officer belonging to the Eighteenth Precinct came up, and rendered assistance in capturing the desperado. He was placed in charge of the officer, and Messrs. Warren and Christy then commenced a search for the missing property, thinking that as none had been found on the person of the thief, he might have thrown it away while endeavoring to make his escape, so as to leave no evidence against him if he got "pulled," but this was an old dodge with the detective, as after a faithful search a roll of bills and several coupons detached from $50 bonds were discovered on the sidewalk. These were handed over to the officer in charge of the prisoner. Arriving at the station house a still further search was instituted, resulting, however, in the finding of only a few bills and a number of suspicious looking keys.

The prisoner's name is John Bronson alias Charles Brown, and is represented as a desperate character, one of the most expert pickpockets in the city, and a dangerous fellow. The pocketbook containing $8000 Paraguay valley gold mining stock and $300 in money, has not as yet been obtained, and the belief is that it was passed to one of his "pals" during the confusion. Endeavors were made to make the prisoner disclose his confederates, but all attempts in this direction proved unavailing. The affair is at present in the hands of the detectives.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Grand Gift Concert Man in Trouble.—They had a grand gift concert sensation in Wilmington, Delaware—Southern Emigration Company—$200,000 to be given away on February 21st—the whole thing a humbug, and the "secretary" in jail. The scheme was advertised extensively, and, as usual, lots of greenbacks were sent by greenies through the mails to enrich the speculators.

Earthquake in Belgium.—Several shocks of an earthquake, which lasted some seconds, were felt at Spa, in Belgium, towards noon on the 2d of January—the day of the great earthquake in Algeria.

Milwaukee Tanneries—The Milwaukee *News* has a long account of the tanneries of Milwaukee, some twenty in number, which last year manufactured some 2,200,000 pounds of leather, worth about $1,500,000.

Grand Army of the Republic.—There are said to be fifty thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Ohio. The State Convention meets on Thursday in Columbus.

Suffering on the Plains—Reports from the Plains say the recent cold weather caused much suffering. Many men have been badly frozen, and it is feared that whole trains will be lost.

Minnesota Fur Trade—A Minnesota paper says that furs have never been so plenty in that State and on its northern frontier as the present year.

Sheep Poisoned by White Clover.—At Ticheville, in France, recently, fifty-two sheep out of a flock of one hundred and twenty-nine, were poisoned by eating some white clover.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—This morning the Court, instead of going on with the usual Saturday business, took up the trial of William H. Clayton and John A. Cooley upon a charge of the larceny of $3500, belonging to Adoniram Fall. Mr. Fall and a Mr. Willard, both of Montana Territory, arrived in this city on January 1, and stopped at the Merchants' Hotel.

While sitting in the barroom that evening, a man named Meyers and the defendant Clayton came in, and proposed taking a walk. Meyers, who had seen Willard, introduced Clayton to him, and Willard introduced him to Fall. After taking several drinks at the hotel, they started out, and upon the suggestion of Meyers they went into a bawdy house in Sansom street. In there Fall showed his money to the girls, and afterwards sat down by the side of one of them. He afterwards stood at a piano, with a number of the girls around him. He drank wine, etc., there, and started out.

On leaving this house they started into another of the same character, and there Clayton left the party. Fall, Willard, and Meyers started down Chesnut street. When they came to the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, Meyers proposed to go into a cellar to drink. They went into the cellar, and there saw Clayton, Cooley, and several others sitting in a corner. Meyers called these parties up to drink, and while they were standing at the bar, there was a jostle in the crowd standing around Fall.

They started out of the saloon, and on reaching the street Fall discovered and mentioned the loss of his money. At the bar, Clayton was standing next to Fall, and when Fall said he had lost his money, he began to edge away from the party and ran away.

He was arrested the next morning at the saloon on the northwest corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; Cooley on the night of January 2. Cooley went to a man to redeem a diamond ring, and gave him a $500 bill. When he was arrested and told of the money he had been seen to have, he said at first that he had borrowed $180 from a friend in New York, afterwards that he had borrowed $400, and again $900.

As to Cooley, the defense showed that it was no rare thing for him to be seen with large sums of money, and on New Year's day he was seen with several hundreds of dollars. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The exceptions to the answer of Judge Stroud to the mandamus served upon him were argued. This affair rose out of a case in the District Court. The case was that of Schloss vs. Conrow, which was tried three different times, the two first of which there were verdicts for the plaintiff, and the third a verdict for defendant.

Plaintiff presented a bill of exceptions to Judge Stroud's charge for him to seal, Judge Stroud refused to seal the bill, and an application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, commanding Judge Stroud to confess or deny, which writ was granted and served. Judge Stroud made answer, confessing and avoiding, and the exceptions to the answer were argued. Biddle for Judge Stroud; Sellers against.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, February 9, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. 6s of 1881 sold at 108¼; and 7·30s at 105¼; 100⅛ was bid for 10-40s; and 108¼ for old 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52¼, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; Northern Central at 46½, a decline of ½; and Camden and Amboy at 131½, no change; 57¼ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 33½ for Little Schuylkill; 56½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 29 for Catawissa preferred; 54¼ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 10¼. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; 12 for Ridge Avenue; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 153 was bid for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 31¼ for Manufacturers;' 41 for Consolidation; and 58 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, a slight decline; 22¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32½ for preferred do.; 119 for Morris Canal preferred; 12¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 54 for for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¼; 11 A. M., 136⅞; 12 M., 137⅛; 1 P. M., 137⅛, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s, 1881..cp..c..108½
$[illegible]00 5-20s '65.cp.Jy.......105½
$5000 City 6s, New.........100¾
$5000 do............ls.100¼
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s..........100
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s.....ls.. 97½
$1000 C & A 6s, '88......... 88½
50 sh 13th & 15th......... 20½
300 sh Read R..ls...b30.. 52¼
5 do......tranf.. 52
12 sh Leh V scr.....ls.. 17½
20 sh N Central......... 46½
200 sh Ocean Oil.......... 2⅞
5 sh Acad M...s5wn. 52½

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¼@108⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1864, 106¾@107; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do. new, 105@105¼; 10-40s, coupon, 100⅛@100⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105⅝; do., 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¼@137½; Silver ¼s and ½s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¼; do., July, 1864, 16¾; do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14¾; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10⅝; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 9.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers manifest no disposition to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra, at $11@12·50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·75@13·50, including 200 barrels Lancaster county at $11·50@12, fancy brands at $14·50@16·50, extra at $9@10·50, and superfine at $8@8·75. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering, and good and prime late are in steady demand, while common grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·80@2·90, Southern do. at $3@3·20, and 300 bushels California at $3·30. Rye sells at $1·35@1·38 ℔ bushel. Corn is active, with sales of 10,000 bushels yellow at 90c. for Pennsylvania, and 96c. for Southern. Oats are selling at 56@57c. ℔ bushel. 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $14, and 500 bushels Barley at $1·35 for two-rowed.

Provisions are quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of 60 tierces pickled Hams at 13@13½c., and 150 tierces Lard at 13⅝c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Raising the Salary of Judges.—A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature to raise the salary of its Supreme Court judges. They now receive only $2000 a year. It is proposed to increase their salaries to $3000.

A Good Year's Business—There were received at Toledo during the year 1866, by lake and railroad, 85,488,949 feet of black walnut lumber, 142,340,500 feet of pine lumber, 49,596,250 lath, and 41,076,650 shingles.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Financial Mysteries.

From the Tribune.

The Government of the United States owes in all the round sum of $2,543,349,748, over and above the sum of $142,423,791, which it held on the 1st inst., whereof $97,354,603 were coin. We can imagine no sound reason for holding so large a reserve, at a cost to our heavily taxed people of several millions per annum. *Our* course would be to resume specie payment—not by-and-by, nor soon, but *now*—this very day. The Treasury owes $430,163,803 payable on demand—about thrice the amount of its cash on hand—a little over four times the amount of its coin. Its credit is so good that our banks have deposited nearly twenty millions in gold in its vaults, taking therefor certificates that draw no interest. Now we maintain that the banks of this country were never so able to maintain specie payment as the Treasury is to-day.

Let it simply resume, thereby effacing the distinction between legal-tender and coin, and evince a steadfast purpose to fight it out on that line, and it has nothing to fear. A large share of its greenbacks are held by banks, to whom they will then be equal to gold, while they need every one of them as a reserve for the current redemption of their own issues. Let the Treasury resume, and thereupon receive greenbacks as gold, and there will be no serious demand for gold; for the consequent falling off in importations will check the demand for specie to pay balances to Europe.

We need not contract—we may even allow $100,000,000 more of national bank notes to be issued to new banks located in the South, where there are now few or none. Our bonds held in Europe would be held all the firmer and at higher prices if word was flashed along the cable that the United States, deeming themselves solvent, had resumed specie payments. And, as the greenbacks would still be a legal-tender, no solvent bank need be troubled about resumption. Every greenback held on the Pacific slope and in the Rocky Mountains will be better than gold from the moment that we resume.

But if we are not to resume, then let us sell our surplus gold, and thus reduce our debt at least one hundred million. If we do not mean to use it, why hoard it? Let us have some good out of it, one way or another.

The Proposed Compromise—The President's Position.

From the Times.

The compromise plan concocted by Messrs. Orr, Sharkey, and other Southern Governors, with the reported concurrence of the President, finds no favor North or South. The few Southern journals that have been heard from on the subject fall back upon their "honor" as an obstacle to any concession. "It is not for us to make offers," they say in the language of the Richmond *Whig*; and they will hear of none made in their behalf. The Northern Democratic press, with few exceptions, are silent. The Union journals, on the contrary, are prompt and positive in their judgment. The Springfield *Republican* stands alone in wishing "success to the new movement." Others recognize its significance as a sign of receding from the position hitherto obstinately held by the South; but beyond this, and apart from the *Republican*, not a single organ of the Union party has published a syllable in its favor. They are united in support of the Congressional amendment, entire, as the minimum requirement to be enforced; and they are equally pronounced in their declarations of want of confidence in the authors of the new scheme.

This view will certainly not be weakened by the shape in which the plan has been introduced to the Senate by Mr. Dixon. As originally published, its first section was an explicit denial of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. This seems to have been too much for the Southern gentlemen who have undertaken to adjust existing differences; they have evidently considered that the South is not prepared to renounce its heresy; for the amendment, as introduced by Mr. Dixon, omits the repudiation of secession altogether, and merely declares that "the Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual." A Constitutional amendment is not needed to determine this. The Union armies decided it in their rough but conclusive way, and the votes of the Southern Legislatures would not add a particle of strength to the decision. Not what the proposition affirms, but what it omits, is, in this instance, the noticeable point; and we apprehend that the striking out of all that was expressive in the original wording of the section, will be considered evidence of the untrustworthiness of the source from which the plan has emanated.

The considerations set forth by Mr. Dixon will not help his case. His preamble recites the non-ratification of the amendment by the South, and that "there is reason to believe" that this new plan would fare differently; and therefore Congress is asked to accept the substitute. But the argument is defective—the conclusion unwarrantable. The refusal of the Southern States to accept terms tendered them in a good spirit and good faith, is assuredly not a reason for admitting them on conditions they may choose to propose. The converse of the proposition would be more nearly correct. Because the South refuses to give the very moderate guarantees which have been submitted to it, therefore the North may properly insist upon these guarantees, or others of a stronger character.

This is the light in which the matter is viewed by the people of the States composing the Government, and Mr. Dixon may spare himself the trouble of attempting to change their determination. The debatable question is, whether the plan adopted by Congress shall be adhered to and enforced as the full basis of adjustment, or whether other measures of a more radical nature shall be employed to complete the work of reconstruction. The desire of the South to regulate affairs according to its own taste may influence Mr. Dixon, but its only effect upon Congress and the people of the North will be to render them more resolute in their demands. Such a determination may seem harsh to those who will suffer from its exercise, but after all it is neither surprising nor inherently unjust.

The fact that President Johnson has been concerned in the preparation of Mr. Dixon's substitute renders his position in regard to the amendment extremely weak and anomalous. Although untenable, his course has hitherto been intelligible. He objected to the amendment on the plea that Congress has no authority to exact conditions antecedent to restoration. And he denied the efficacy of the amendment under any circumstances, because proposed by a Congress in which the South is not represented. Now, however, his position is altogether altered. As a party to the Dixon amendment, he concedes the propriety and legitimacy of the action of Congress in the premises—virtually admitting pretensions he previously disputed, and the fitness of a policy he before resisted. The adaptation of the amendment to suit the South does not affect the argument. The principle involved is the same, and his opposition to the amendment becomes as unintelligible as it is indefensible, when he sustains Mr Dixon's compromise.

Having in effect abandoned his old position, why should Mr. Johnson refuse to accept the amendment, and to urge it upon the Southern gentlemen who take counsel with him? The great difference between the amendment and the proposed substitute relates to the exclusion of Rebels from office. To the North this difference is vital; nothing can avert or overcome it. But it has no bearing upon the principle for which the President has contended, and furnishes no excuse for continued hostility to the Congressional measure. As the case at present stands, Mr. Johnson and his friends seek to set aside the amendment simply and solely because it imposes upon Rebels the mild disability of exclusion from place and power. Mr. Johnson cannot long maintain this attitude; he must go forward until he reach the position held by Congress and the country, or backward until he come into accord with the Democracy and the South, in opposition to all amendments. The ground he now stands upon will not sustain his weight.

"The Social Evil"—The Governing Evil.

From the World.

Some clever writer, perhaps it was Archbishop Whately, once compared the way in which, for a long time, a man may carry around in his head two completely irreconcilable sets of ideas without once discovering their hostile relations, to the incident of two contending armies in Scotland silently encamping within a few rods of each other in the midst of an impenetrable fog. What the sun did that day, we hope to do for the beclouded columns of the *Tribune*, and, when its conflicting ideas are disclosed to each other, to let them fight it out as best they may.

A bill is now before the Legislature which proposes to subject to regular medical inspection the women who make sale of their persons. The *Tribune* sets down two objections to its passage—one sophistical, the other earnest and radical. Its sophistical objection is, that to regulate prostitution by medical police is to legalize prostitution. But the liquor law, advocated by the *Tribune*, both for reasons of morals and for reasons of revenue, regulates the sale of liquor; does it therefore legalize drunkenness? The two cases are precisely similar; but the *Tribune's* notions about the one and about the other are precisely antagonistic. We leave them to contend with each other. Neither can exist if the other survives.

But the *Tribune* makes this further objection, which is radical and fundamental:—"The object of regulation is to lessen the chances of infection—of disease: and we would not have them lessened. On the contrary, we hold it desirable that it should be rendered absolutely certain that every man who visited a house of ill-fame would there be smitten with an incurable and fatal leprosy. It is the chance of escape unharmed that stimulates lechery and multiplies libertines. Were certain and speedy death the notorious penalty, the transgressors would be few indeed. But the idea of securing men against the natural results of their own vices is not merely immoral, it is a sheer illusion."

Human societies the world over, and even here, where fewer things were committed to Government to do than elsewhere, have, nevertheless, charged Governments with so much more than their single legitimate function—the administration of the law, *i. e.*, the common organized force to prevent the doing of injustice by one citizen against another—that men have come to rely, for the rectification of any great evil upon these artificial and clumsy creatures of theirs; whereby their own self-reliant energies, and their confidence in the simple forces of the social organism (not first contrived at Paris, London, Philadelphia, or Albany), have become enfeebled with disuse.

It may, therefore, as a practical matter, be for a time necessary to the mitigation of great and admitted evils, that these substitutes, so long as they are substitutes, should be put to some good use. If the Government must, for a time yet, be misused to deprive men of their right to use their faculties as they please, and their right to exchange the property acquired by such use with whom and for what they please; if the Government must continue still to be misused to legalize plundering and spoliation by protective tariffs, then surely governments might for a while be used to circumscribe the ravages of the worst of human diseases. It is in this sense, and with the hope of getting the best results out of a police system unavoidable as a whole, that we have lately pressed the mitigation of the worst consequences of the social evil upon the attention of our Albany legislators. They meddle much; let them not always mar.

Governments everywhere charge themselves with supervision of the relations of the sexes. The philosophy which permits them to ordain a civil sanction to the noblest of those relations must be brutal, indeed, if it shall refuse police regulation to mitigate the worst of these relations. And if it be true that nothing less than the unsoftened consequences of their own errors can teach men to forsake them, those consequences must follow upon the erring individual himself to have their proper disciplinary result. But, says the *Tribune*:—"Even the life-blood of infancy is tainted and filled with the seeds of agony and death by diseases engendered by lust. The innocent suffer with the guilty." In what way does the *Tribune* propose to have the inherited sufferings of the second and third generations administer their lessons to those who have paid the last penalty for the vice which transmitted them?

But there is a gleam of misapplied truth in the *Tribune's* doctrine. It is that which looks not to government machinery, but to the natural forces of the social organism, for the means of human progress. In the social organism, liberty is life. The Creator did not blunder in framing men as social beings. Human society is not a failure, whatever human governments may be, here and elsewhere. The social forces are so constituted by the Creator of them, that they work and develop harmoniously in the air of liberty, and man reaches a nobler stature in every succeeding century because of the fact. The hindrances to this free growth are chiefly those of government, which here and there has, doubtless, produced some handsome results, but thereby acquires no better title to operate out of its narrow sphere of guarding person, liberty, and property, than a gardener who has trimmed a hawthorn bush into the likeness of Napoleon, or contrived to force a blush into the heart of a camelia, would have to erect himself into the lawgiver and controller of the vegetable kingdom. Men have not yet commissioned these hot-house gentlemen to prescribe the crops of the globe, and ordain fashions to the flora, and heats to the atmosphere of the temperate and tropic zones; but the social organism, which is quite as well able to endure its native air of liberty, they have subjected to universal and disastrous tinkering.

Of the tinkers the *Tribune* is among the most devoted. Protective tariffs are the tools with which it conceives that national industry can be hammered into vigorous life. A liquor law is the fetish which it worships as capable to extirpate drunkenness (as if society could derive from government any more force than it puts into government), like the Hindoo who worships the very clay while he is moulding it into the shape of an execrable god. But while the *Tribune* proclaims its reliance upon disease as the only check upon lechery, and a fatal and incurable leprosy as the best possible check, it refuses to rely upon small profits or no profits as a suitable means of diverting men from unprofitable occupations or bankruptcy as the best check upon misguided enterprise.

It has confidence in the capacity of the American people to discover the road to health and happiness among those fatal pitfalls; it has no confidence in their capacity to discover the road to wealth and prosperity among these wrecks and failures. It believes that no police can "secure men against the natural results of their own vices," but has a blind confidence in the capacity of a Congress to secure people from the natural results of their own industrial mistakes. The one attempt it stigmatizes as immoral and a sheer illusion; the other it lauds as pure and enlightened patriotism.

If the fog is now lifted from these two conflicting sets of notions, whose hostility the *Tribune* seems never to have suspected, we shall be glad to be informed which whips.

A Prussian Memorial.—The memorial to be distributed among the Prussian combatants in the successful campaign is just being turned out by the foundries. It consists of a cross cast from the metal of Austrian guns, and bearing on one side the following inscription:—"God was with us, to Him be the praise;" and on the reverse, "Koniggratz, July 3, 1866."

ANDREW JOHNSON STEREOSCOPICALLY VIEWED.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—Andrew Johnson was no stranger to the politicians who nominated him. His face was long familiar in the National Assembly. His abilities, his politics, his habits, were fully understood by those who placed him before the people for the exalted position he now holds. And if he has disappointed us they are responsible. We well remember how heartily we cast our ballot for—as they taught us to believe—*Honest Andy*. We confess to great disappointment. We would not think of voting for him again, even for Mayor. He has good points of character, but is not calculated to give dignity to the position nor harmony to the popular elements. It should be to those election managers a wholesome lesson for the future. In the meantime, we should be as amiable as possible over our folly, and show our wisdom by making the best of it.

We propose to view our subject impartially—not with the contracted eyes of a partisan, but with the even scales of a liberal judgment. We would open an account with him, debtor and creditor, and strike the balance according to the strict rule of justice. No easy task this, we confess. Prejudice has been the blind halter to truth throughout all history. We remember how it bent the stubborn knees of old Copernicus, and forced him to recant a grave conviction; how it reviled Harvey, imprisoned Stevens, burnt heretics at the stake, and hung men and women in Boston for wearing drab and funnel bonnets. It is still rampant, barring truth, shutting out the light, dragging back the car of progress, and blowing the dying embers of an expiring sectionalism, which has too long distracted our country. We would rather err in liberality than pander to such a spirit.

We have watched the progress of this quarrel between the President and his old friends with much care, and have arrived at this conclusion: In the beginning he meant well. He has been irritated into his present obstinacy by determined enemies in the camp; and his unguarded tongue is the rope with which they have executed him politically. Early, Sumner scanned the situation. Sumner is Phillips reflected with increased focus from the Senatorial telescope. He saw that Andrew Johnson was to be a barrier to indiscriminate suffrage, and forthwith proceeded to pour out his vials of wrath upon him. In the face of astonished Senators he declared the President "*A whitewasher of secession*," and was sorely rebuked by them. It was a trick of the wily Abolitionist to head off old Tennessee, and was successful, no doubt, beyond the most sanguine calculation. The President waxed hot with wrath, and popped his head into the noose most obediently. This was on the 22d of February, 1865. In the presence of a large assemblage he, in passion, kicked the beam of political respectability, his last words being "dead duck."

His unguarded tongue has done more to destroy his popularity than all the Congressional pack together. It has out-Stevened Stevens, and made opponents by the score. That unfortunate speech, in which he stooped from his august position to bandy epithets with his opponents, and his unpremeditated extempores in his memorable pilgrimage to the grave of Douglas, did more to neutralize his statesmanship than all his enemies could have done in years of wordy battle. In conferring D. D. on Forney he lost his title to respect from those who elevated him to power. Let all future Presidents adopt *silence* for their motto if they would enjoy an easy couch.

As to the sentiment of this first pugilistic setto, we are rather with Johnson, with his qualified suffrage, than with Sumner. We would like to see universal suffrage when we are ready for it. We hope to live to enjoy this glorious culmination of political reform; but we know ignorance is a tyrant, most unjust to its own votaries, and the very bane of the ballot. This was fully proven in the late struggle. For thirty years past it has given us worthless paper for currency instead of a confiding national gold representative. Prudence tells us to take warning from the past, and beware how we throw our "pearls before swine."

The President has clearly disappointed his friends; but, to "give the Devil his due," he has, in the past, deserved well of his country in its most trying hour. We remember him as Senator, when treason raised its slimy crest in the Senate. How he faced the music, and smote with keen rebuke the arch-traitors of his own sunny South. How, at the close of that exciting contest, he journeyed through the North, arousing the lethargic populace to their danger. How, when the Border States hung trembling in the scale, he flew to the post of danger, and for four trying years beat back the maddened furies of secession. The judgment of all loyal men up to this time was that, next to Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson was most deserving of honor at their hands.

"How has the mighty fallen!" Strange metamorphosis. He is to-day the most unpopular man in public; and defiant majorities ride rough-shod over his vetoes, as a sort of Congressional recreation. Had he cultivated an amiable deportment, he might have retained much of his popularity, and rendered harmless the thrusts of his designing enemies.

Doubtless the President is egotistic, dogmatic, stubborn, impetuous, unguarded; but we cannot believe him a traitor, or in improper sympathy with the enemies of his country. Honestly, we think he has proved his patriotism above suspicion; and credit should be given him in making up our balance-sheet.

Would we impeach? No. "Why waste our ammunition on a dead duck?" We would not exchange our frying-pan for the fire. Were we Andrew Johnson, we would pray without ceasing for impeachment. It would be his opportunity. We can conceive how eminent and able counsel could add a new page to the volume of our national eloquence in the defense of such a case, the world holding breathless attention to every utterance. Acquittal would in all probability follow; and the great Union party—that hope of progress—would stagger under the effects of its own folly. Its power for good would be periled, and the defunct corpse of Democracy—that arch-enemy of progress—might start afresh from the grave to which a tried patriotism has consigned it.

Phillips, Sumner, and Beecher are all, doubtless, well-meaning men. They have their hobbies, and black ones they are; and they choose to ride them, without chart, lantern, or compass, into the unsurveyed future, reckless of consequences. Shall we mount behind and do likewise? This is not the platform of our party. We prefer listening to the admonitions of experience, and to exercise, at least, a little of the caution vouchsafed to us by nature.

We can recognize a flaw in our own web. We think it the height of bigotry to assent to every edict of our party. What party, either in State or Church, was ever perfect, and void of prejudice? Majorities run into tyranny as freely as water runs down hill. We should be ever awake to the tendencies of human nature.

The President may have too much charity for Rebels. His opponents may err on the other extreme. We would choose a middle ground, on which both reconstruction and reconciliation could be consummated. To secure the one without the other, would be like a foolish attempt to rear a house of stone without the necessary cement with which to render it enduring.

We would not justify the President in his perverseness, but we dare to credit him for the good deeds of the past—for the faithful spirit with which he strove to save the Union from the whirlpool of secession. One thing is deserving of consideration. Traitor or not, he has the confidence of the best men of Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet. Do these also partake of the treasonable sentiment said to be resident in his heart? The great Premier, world-famed for ability and patriotism, and whose devotion to liberty has never been questioned—the honest Secretaries, who on the land and the sea carried our starry emblem triumphantly to the end. Such are his advisers. May it not, after all, be but a misunderstanding that has thus divided old friends. We would rather come together in the spirit of reconciliation and reason, that the services of these great and good men may be preserved—that our victorious march may be continued, and new victories of peace be achieved. We have a great work before us, which may be perilled if we weaken our energies by fratricidal contention. Radicals will say no; but if we tie our destinies to their skirts, God only knows where we may bring up. A REPUBLICAN.

Comparison Not Odious.—Several Southern papers have been running a parallel between George Washington and Jeff. Davis. Here is the idea advanced by the *Butte Record* in regard to it:—

"*George Washington*—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"*Jeff. Davis*—First in rebellion, first in petticoats, and last in the jail of his countrymen."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
60,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·25	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel.	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 ½

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 3 11 6m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467·53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling a t the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 lm PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY,
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of thei Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"Messrs. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 stp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1½ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMON PLEAS, IN DIVORCE, SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1866, No. 58.
ANNA R. PARKHILL, by her next friend, etc., vs. CHARLES HOWARD PARKHILL.

Sir:—Please notice rule this day granted on you, in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein, returnable on the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. H. SHARPLESS,
Attorney for Libellant.
To Charles Howard Parkhill, respondent.
February 7, 1867. 2 8 fstuth4t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of WILLIAM F. CHAPPELL, Administrator of the estate of CHARLES L. CHAPPELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

2 7 thstu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ANN NORTH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to

FREDERICK WILHELM, Executor,
No. 525 N. SIXTH street;
Or to the Attorney, ROBERT D. COXE.
No. 528 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, January 18, 1867. 1 19 6t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 15 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, [illegible] Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 18 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 1 5 No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
1 8 Three doors above Walnut.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew, Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE Md., February 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 t27 Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BY THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.

I love to look on a scene like this,
Of wild and careless play,
And persuade myself that I am not old,
And my locks are not yet grey;
For it stirs the blood of an old man's heart,
And makes his pulses fly,
To catch the thrill of a happy voice,
And the light of a pleased eye.

I have walked the world for fourscore years,
And they say that I am old—
That my heart is ripe for the reaper Death,
And my years are well-nigh told.
It is very true—it is very true—
I am old, and "I bide my time;"
But my heart will leap at a scene like this,
And I half renew my prime.

Play on! play on! I am with you there,
In the midst of your merry ring:
I can feel the thrill of the daring jump,
And the rush of the breathless swing.
I hide with you in the fragrant hay,
And I whoop the smothered call,
And my feet slip up on the seedy floor,
And I care not for the fall.

I am willing to go when my time shall come,
And I shall be glad to go—
For the world, at best, is a weary place,
And my pulse is getting low:
But the grave is dark, and the heart will fail
In treading its gloomy way:
And its wiles my breast from its dreariness,
To see the young so gay.

A STRANGE CASE.

A Young Lady Living Without Food—Remarkable Features of the Case.

To the Editor of the New York Times:—

Some publicity has recently been given to facts which, for several months past, have been familiar to many families in Brooklyn, respecting the inexplicable peculiarities of Miss Mary ——, who has been afflicted, and is still suffering from disease, and who presents a study not only for the medical faculty, but for students in mental science. About a year ago this young lady had the misfortune to be thrown from a horse, and received severe injuries in consequence, but so far recovered as to be able to walk and ride out for exercise. On one of the occasions when she was riding in a car, as she attempted to step in the street, her hoop-skirt caught, and she was thrown down and dragged some distance, receiving very severe injuries, which caused apprehensions that she would lose her life. She was taken to her mother's residence, where she has since remained, and where every possible tenderness and attention were lavished upon her; and though many physicians have seen her and several of her friends, yet the history of the case, which may be regarded as extremely important to science, has been hitherto veiled from the public—publicity being the last thing that the family, of which the young lady is a most estimable daughter, would desire. The very great importance of the case, notwithstanding its marvellous character, must be the excuse for breaking silence upon the facts.

It appears that Miss Mary ——, after being taken home, was a sufferer from severe spasms, after which she reclined on her right side, with her right hand under the back of her right ear. The left hand was at liberty, and one of the lower limbs was twisted around the other, the toes being somewhat near each other. In this condition the patient remained, her eyelads and teeth being closed, so that the physicians were of the opinion that lockjaw had set in. The patient not only took no food and no drink, but she did not sleep. Her eyes were closed, but her mind was always awake. The variations from these conditions and posture were only during spasms, when the limbs were set at liberty for a moment, and then flew back to their wonted places.

While in the ordinary position and unaffected by spasms, the patient soon begins to display remarkable powers, which will be comprehended when they have been described. She wrote with her left hand to her friends, and never failed to write on the ruled blue lines of the paper with the same ease as if she had the use of her eyes. Her letters to her friends and schoolmates are cheerful compositions, written in an elegant Italian back hand, although the use of the thumb of the left hand is denied to her. The pen has always been taken by the forefingers and firmly grasped, the little finger and the edge of the hand being parallel to the paper. These letters have been familiarly signed "Mollie," and breathe no complaint at her sufferings. This young girl, however, has not been deserted by nature altogether, and left to be pitied.

She has been able to call up the deepest interest, because she seems to be gifted with clairvoyance to a remarkable degree. She crochets, and that, too, in colors. The materials are placed at the back of her head, when she uses the thumb and forefinger of her right hand and her left hand in producing very handsome results. She can crochet thus, at the back of her head, without making any mistake in the colors, as well as any young lady who has the use of vision and her two hands. She can also cut beautifully in paper, and do embroidery work, and in this way she finds both employment and amusement. Another faculty that she possesses is that of reading any book without ever opening it.

It seems, however, that it must be near her, or that she must touch it. A published report says that she does not see in this way everything in the room. This is possible, and even probable; but it seems that she can see, without the use of her eyes, anything that is near her. Our informant, who is well known in this community, avers that there is no doubt of her complete power of clairvoyance, although he has never heretofore been satisfied that any case has been well authenticated, and he has called the attention of Professor Agassiz to the subject, in the hope that some scientific report, beyond the question of a doubt, may be made upon the facts.

The latest condition of the patient varies somewhat from that in which she has been for many months. About Christmas she fell into a trance that lasted twenty days, and since that time hopes have been entertained that some nourishment is given to her, but the physician in attendance states that so far as food or drink are concerned, she cannot be said to have taken any for nine months.

It will naturally be asked if she has not become emaciated from such fasting. This would be the usual inference, but in her case she presents a picture altogether the reverse. She has grown more handsome and apparently more healthy during her disease. No signs of ill-health mark her cheeks. As she reclines upon her right arm, when not engaged in her employment, she might be regarded as in a gentle sleep. She is not pleased with the visits of physicians, but she is gratified to have the presence of friends.

The question of her recovery is doubtful, although the fact that she has seemed to obtain some very slight nourishment lately gives a little hope. She is attended by one of the most eminent physicians of Brooklyn, who states that while she is ill it is impossible to give any opinion as to the direct cause of this peculiar malady. It is certain that at one period, from the 19th of September until Christmas, she never ate, drank, or slept, and that during that time she worked at her employment and books as though possessing all her faculties.

So wonderful a case as this, of course, is liable to be received as a report of imaginary facts, but the knowledge that the whole matter, for the sake of science, must soon be made public, is the only apology that is required for directing public attention to the case. The medical men of Brooklyn have been much interested in this interesting young patient, and are able to corroborate the statement made, but they have no opinion to offer, so far as can be learned, on the causes of the malady. It is thought by some that the spine has been injured, and that the clairvoyance is the result of some abnormal condition of the brain.

Frescoes.—The Louvre Museum has just purchased six frescoes by Luini from a palace at Milan. They are said to be important both from their size and artistic merit.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

STEAM BOILERS AND LEGISLATION.—In Select Council chamber was last evening held a meeting of the Council Committee to prepare legislation for the prevention of boiler explosions. Mr. Robert M. Evans, of Common Council, presided. There were present some fifty persons, including the best practical machinists and manufacturing engineers of the city.

Wm. Sellers and Mr. Blanchard, Examiner for the United States Patent-office, Dr. C. M. Cresson, Henry Howson and Mr. Birkinbine were examined at length.

From J. E. Wootten, Engineer of Machinery of the Philadelphia and Reading road, was read a communication.

The act of May 7, 1864, authorizing the appointment of an Inspector of Boilers is sufficient for the purpose desired, if the provisions of the third section were fully taken advantage of, by establishing proper regulations, and by setting forth explicitly rules for the government of the Inspector while examining. For whilst under the act equally competent engineers may differ after examining the same boilers, and whilst there may be cases in which no specific rule can be given for action, there will, in most instances, be a decided advantage in establishing such general regulations as these:

That boilers or boiler flues of a certain diameter and length shall have a given thickness of iron in the sheets of which they are composed; that safety valves shall bear a certain proportionate relation in area and number to the boilers; that all gauge cocks, or other water gauges, shall be in a certain prescribed condition; that a prescribed test be made of steam pressure gauges; that when two or more boilers are connected in one gang, certain conditions shall be observed, tending toward the maintenance of a strict water level throughout the gang.

The question of what shall constitute a safe boiler and its attendant fixtures to be referred to a committee appointed by the Franklin Institute.

The communication advocated inspection o boilers oftener than once a year.

Mr. Birkinbine reported that in Philadelphia there are receiving water from the department:

Engines,	617
Horse power,	10,300
Boilers,	925

There are not receiving water from the department:

In Manayunk, boilers,	50
In Frankford, "	40
Other parts of city, boilers,	100
Total, boilers,	1115

Mr. H. B. Lyons recommended the appointment of a chief engineer and four assistants for the inspection of boilers for the city; to keep a record of boilers in use, makers, use, age, power of pressure, average pressure, and other data; to make examinations semi-annually, testing the boilers by hydraulic pressure, and note at each examination the thickness of the iron and the corrosion by rust; to examine engineers and report their fitness, and make it criminal for a firm to employ an engineer after being cautioned.

Another recommendation was for the appointment of three inspectors by the Mayor. The tenure of office of the inspectors to be during good behavior, or for two years.

From a number of engineers of the city was received a document expressing gratification that a system was about to be inaugurated by which competent engineers would be employed. The appointment of a board of examiners is urged, whose diploma shall be the prerequisite of employers.

Mr. Sellers suggested that a Chief Inspector and two assistants examine every boiler at least once a year, and test each by water pressure fifty per cent. above that usually applied, and that no boiler should be set for use without the inspection and permission of the examiners. In case a boiler is declared dangerous it should be criminal to continue its use. Each boiler should be placed separately, and provided with a safety valve, two gauges and float, and have a fixed water apparatus. When boilers are set over each other, the valves, pipe and all other apparatus should be approved by the inspector.

Mr. Evans said that from New York he had received a statement of the operations under the New York law: In that city there have been—boilers examined, 4,207; defects corrected, 715; boilers tested hydrostatically, 3,086; boilers repaired 121; gauges repaired, 254; safety-valves repaired 195; boilers removed, 9.

Mr. Evans submitted an ordinance, as a basis for the action of the committee, providing that Councils shall organize a department for inspecting stationary steam engines and boilers. The head of the department to be a chief inspector of steam engines and boilers, to be appointed by the Mayor; the Inspector having been employed in the building and management of steam engines for ten years. The Chief Inspector to appoint, with the Mayor's approval, four first and four second assistants, of seven and five years' experience respectively.

The Chief Inspector to keep a record of each boiler and engine inspected, their location and use, and all particulars relating to them; to see that each engine and boiler is inspected at least once a year by a first assistant, the boilers being examined internally and externally, and subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of at least twenty per cent. above the highest working pressure that the boiler will be allowed to use; to see that the boiler has at least a good and sufficient safety valve and three-inch gauge cocks, and that each boiler or pair of boilers shall have a good pressure gauge; to cause a written report of the inspected boilers to be delivered to the owners. When repairs are needed, the first assistant to direct them.

The owner of every steam boiler in the city, except fire engines, steamboat and railroad locomotive boilers, shall report its location to the Chief Inspector, and the boilers shall then be inspected. A certificate of the good condition of a boiler shall be issued by the Chief Inspector, stating the maximum pressure of steam it shall carry. No one shall be employed to take charge of an engine or boiler unless holding a certificate issued by the Chief Inspector. The salary of the Chief Inspector to be $3000; First Assistant $1500; Second Assistant $900. The Chief to report quarterly to the Mayor the number of boilers examined, and their condition. Penalties are provided for neglect of the ordinance.

The committee held the ordinance under consideration.

Dr. Cresson submitted as the most frequent causes of explosion: Improper form of construction and staying defective or thin materials; wear from use, including coating with scale, low water, hot fuel too near the shell, expulsion of water between flues; galvanic waste from the introduction of metals in the water; cleaning; use of corrosive materials to prevent the formation of scale; low water and injection of feed water upon highly heated plates; low water and sudden starting of engine; sudden removal of scale by starting engine and valve, presenting fresh hot service to the water; want of blowing out and the injection of fresh feed water. All these, the doctor thought, could be remedied by educated engineers.

The committee at a late hour adjourned.

A BOLD THIEF.—A bold robbery was perpetrated last evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, at the store of Mr. John Miller, Eighth and Chesnut streets. A few minutes after Mr. Miller had temporarily left the store, a negro came in and handed a note to the young lady left in charge, worded as follows:—

"Send me what money you have in the drawer to change a twenty-dollar note for this young man. JOHN MILLER."

The young lady, not suspecting that anything was wrong, proceeded to the drawer, and taking ten dollars therefrom, held the same in one of her hands, while with the other she was searching for more. At this moment the fellow suddenly seized the notes, and, quick as a flash, darted out of the door and escaped before the disconcerted young lady could give any alarm. The daring robber had paid several visits to the store during the past two or three days, and last evening it was evident that he had been watching an opportunity to commit the robbery shortly after the proprietor had temporarily retired from the store.

SENATOR SWANN SERENADED.—Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, lately elected United States Senator, and who has been sojourning in Philadelphia for two or three days past, was tendered the compliment of a serenade last night, at ten o'clock, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Swann, No. 1512 Walnut street. The serenade was under the auspices of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia. Governor Swann appeared at the window, after several airs had been performed, and in a brief manner tendered his thanks for the compliment paid him, and excused himself from making any extended remarks in consequence of the unpropitious state of the weather, and also from the fact that he was suffering from a slight indisposition, caused by the heavy labors that had lately devolved on him.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL FOR the week ending February 7, 1867:—3471 barrels of superfine; 71 barrels of rye; 99 corn meal. Total, 3632 barrels.

A LONG-LIVED INSTITUTION.—Last evening, at the Franklin Institute, was held the eighty-second anniversary of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of the County Prison. J. J. Barclay, Esq., presided. The Secretary was Mr. John J. Lytle. He read the annual report, which recommended the system of punishment now used at the Eastern Penitentiary. Its great speciality is solitary confinement. A house of correction was also warmly indorsed. There were no statistics given in the report. The facts and figures will be reported to the Legislature.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. William S. Peirce, Rev. Dr. Beadle, Hon. James Pollock, and Dr. Joseph Parrish. The latter stated that the general proportion of the State population to prison and asylum inmates was:

Insane, one in 421,	8,716
Idiots, one in 1015,	3,615
Deaf mutes, one in 2000,	1,884
Paupers, one in 365,	10,023
Criminals, one in 229,	16,023
Vagrants, say	30,000
Drunkards, one in 74,	43,586

FEE BILL OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The following is the exhibit of accounts of the Court of Quarter Sessions as audited by the City Solicitor, for the month of December.

The fees are as follows:—District Attorney, $2632; clerk of Court, $1609·05; Sheriff's costs, $865·70; making a total of $5106·75. During the term, the Grand Jury acted upon 629 bills, and of this number 400 were ignored, leaving 229 to be returned as true bills. On the trial of the parties against whom true bills had been returned, only 120 were declared guilty.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Hagerman, residing in Parrish street, near Fifteenth, had her skull fractured, and three ribs and a leg broken, in consequence of falling down stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS..............................Directress
NO PERFORMANCE
THIS (Saturday) EVENING
MONDAY EVENING, February 11.
MONDAY EVENING, February 11.
MONDAY EVENING, February 11.
Balfe's Charming Opera,
Balfe's Charming Opera,
Balfe's Charming Opera,
Balfe's Charming Opera,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
With the Full Strength of the Troupe in the Cast.
With the Full Strength of the Troupe in the Cast.
With the Full Strength of the Troupe in the Cast.
With the Full Strength of the Troupe in the Cast.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 9,
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
Forty-second Night of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Sixth Time of the
GREAT HIT OF THE ENGAGEMENT,
THE SHAMROCK.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PAT MALLOY.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as MAGGIE MAGUIRE
To be followed by the Extravaganza of
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'Flanigan..............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with Morton's favorite afterpiece,
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Little Savage..............Miss Josie Orton
And the Stock Company.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
TRAGEDY AND DRAMA.
BENEFIT OF
MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
RICHARD III;
OR, THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.
Richard..............J. B. ROBERTS
To conclude with Brougham's Historical Drama of
THE MILLER OF NEW JERSEY;
OR, THE PRISON HULK,
with the Grand Tableau of
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
MONDAY—First Night of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
G. L. FOX AND JACK AND GILL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At half-past 2 o'clock,
JACK AND GILL MATINEE,
by G. L. FOX and Troupe.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
G. L. FOX IN TWO PIECES.
JACK AND GILL—Twenty-first Time
G. L. FOX as Jackadaw Jaculation, and as Tobias Shortcut in
THE SPITFIRE.
Monday—Twenty-second Time of JACK AND GILL.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
EVERY EVENING, quarter before 8 o'clock, beginning
FRIDAY, February 8.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 3 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
On their Fourth Annual Tour,
THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AULD FOLKS,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSICK,
as sung in our grandsires days.
Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 30 cents, or four for one dollar,
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 2 5

MASTER RICHARD COKER,
THE AMERICAN SOPRANO,
has the honor to announce that he will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS in Philadelphia, in the Assembly Buildings, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, February 12 and 13, on which occasion he will be assisted by Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the greatest of living Pianists; Miss NETTIE STERLING, the celebrated Contralto, from New York, and others.
Tickets, $1 each. Sale will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. 2 8 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 8 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

BLACK CROOK.—PRINTED EXPOSE, with solution, mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents and two-cent Post Office stamp. Address "G. W." Box No. 370, Station K, Sub Post Office, Philadelphia. 7 3t*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS,
SORENESS,
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
PILES,
BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH,
CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.........	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail..............	$1·00
Quarts in bottle....................................	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions............	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..................	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..................	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists 6 27 smw8

LOOK AND LIVE.
ELECTROPATHY.
Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES
THE OLD
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.,

TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4.1 N Seventh street.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.

Henry Boyer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.

Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.

B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.

William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.

Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.

J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M E Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.

James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, Severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No 1013 Chesnut street.

H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street

Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.

J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.

Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.

John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.

Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.

Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.

William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.

E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED, INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing
DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
Philadelphia.
Consultation free. 1 19s,tf

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [925 smw6m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,600 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and callendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quanties of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.

The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31thstu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

CHEAPEST
AND
BEST
HATS
IN THE
City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40
NORTH
Sixth St.
BOURNE

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF [illegible]

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
1 26 e6t Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
B't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'r, Bureau R. F. and A
" " Galveston, Texas. 7w

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

$1,000,000.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY has donated a million of dollars to the cause of Southern education. We must avoid speaking of the conduct of the donor, for fear that we may expose ourselves to the charge of fulsome adulation. For years Mr. Peabody's name has been the synonym of unprecedented munificence. Acting on a principle too often lost sight of by our wealthy citizens, he has decided to be his own executor, and see that his immense fortune is applied to such purposes as he wills, without waiting until death makes the longer possession of his riches impossible. The last gift is one which will be most heartily appreciated by all the world. The South is sunk in prejudice and ignorance. It is to education that we must look as the means of resuscitating that section. When knowledge is generally diffused among the masses—when all can read and write—then will all danger of a rebellion be forever removed, and the whole land be united by the common bond of universal intelligence. We know of no use to which the money of Mr. Peabody could have been applied which would have done such an amount of permanent good to America as the education of the Southern people. In his donation an utter disregard of the distinctions of caste is observed. He emphatically says:—"I give the sum of $1,000,000, to be by you, and your successors, held in trust, and the income thereof used and applied, in your discretion, for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral, and industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States of our Union—*my purpose being that the benefit intended shall be distributed among the entire population, without other distinction than their need and the opportunities of usefulness to themselves.*"

As the need of education is not controlled by color or race, so a'so is the donation of Mr. Peabody to be meted out to all who need it. That the effect on the country will be most beneficial none can doubt. The Southern people must have their eyes open to the folly of continued hatred of a section one of whose sons gives such a sum, and hundreds and thousands of whose sons and daughters are devoting all their energies to assist those who return only hatred. This donation, judiciously distributed to aid schools and colleges, will go far towards disseminating intelligence; and the children of those whom Mr. Peabody's generosity has raised from ignorance, will rise up in coming generations and call their benefactor blessed.

The Dangers from Steam Boilers in the City.

IT appears from the official report of Henry P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, that there are in this city 925 steam boilers receiving their supply of water from the Water Department, and some 200 more not thus receiving their supply, making in all 1100 boilers within the city limits. When it is remembered that each of these boilers is as dangerous as a powder magazine and in some respects more so, and that large numbers of them are located under the pavements of our most busy and thickly crowded streets, we can form some idea of the "hourly dangers" that beset our citizens while engaged in the ordinary avocations of life. We live in a city which is fairly "mined" beneath our feet. Imagine what would be the effects of the explosion, at almost any hour of the day, of some of the huge boilers located under the very busiest part of Chesnut street.

We are glad to see that this subject is engaging the attention of our city authorities. It is a wonder that it should have been so long neglected. An ordinance has been proposed by a committee of City Councils, to provide for the careful and systematic inspection and supervision of all stationary steam engines and boilers within the city, which seems to provide, if not all the safeguards possible, at least much greater ones than we now enjoy, against explosions. We trust that the subject will be fully investigated, and all the means taken which science and observation have furnished to guard against the dangers incident to the use of steam in the midst of a crowded city.

THE IRON FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We trust that the Senate amendment to the Tariff bill, suspending for two years the provision in the original Pacific Railroad law requiring the road to be constructed of American iron, will not be concurred in by the House of Representatives. The various companies constructing that road and its branches are the recipients of an unparalleled bounty from the Government, and they should not seek to deprive American labor of the profit there may be in making the iron required for its construction.

THE NEBRASKA ADMISSION BILL PASSES THE SENATE.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State was taken up, and, without discussion, passed over the President's veto by a vote of thirty-one to nine. There is no doubt of its passage through the House, so that the new State will soon be a member of the Union.

Rejections and Confirmations.

WE are glad to see that the United States Senate is rejecting, without hesitation, all Republicans who abandoned the party in order to secure office under Mr. Johnson. We hope there will not be one exception in favor of any one. Let every man who has sold his principles for place lose his place as well as his principles. We can respect a Democrat who accepts office on the platform of the Executive, but every Republican who has proved a renegade should be rejected without mercy. When Democrats come up for action before the Senate, let them be either confirmed or not, as their personal character shall dictate. But let every Johnson Republican meet the same fate, without any regard to his personal purity. Such has been the rule of the Senate so far, and we hope it will continue to be its guide.

WE HAVE the authority of Mr. Scovel for saying that he has not testified before the Judiciary Committee in regard to the New Jersey Senatorial question, nor about any other question.

We suppose (a supposition we make on our own responsibility) that should Mr. Scovel be legally summoned to Washington before the Judiciary Committee, that, like any other good and law-abiding citizen, he would answer such summons, and do his duty in the premises.

A New Neeble-Gun.—An engineer of Trente, France, M. Garollo, has invented a new needle-gun which fires fifteen shots a minute. The gun is four feet long, weighs seven and a half pounds, and carries a ball five and a half lines in diameter.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE NATURE AND POWER OF PRAYER."

By request of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
REV. GEORGE W. SMILEY, D. D.,
Will preach on the above subject
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,
IN THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH.
Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. 1t

REV. W. C. VAN METER, SUPERINtendent of the HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, of New York, will speak in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH Street, near Green, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and in the OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND and MOUNT VERNON, at 7½ P. M. He will also address a meeting of Sabbath Schools in the Baptist Church, BROAD and ARCH, at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children from the Mission. *All welcome.*

BROAD AND ARCH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The third sermon of the Course on the "Temptations of our Lord" will be delivered To-morrow Evening, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D. The sittings in this Church have been declared free for Sabbath evenings. A hearty invitation is extended to all strangers to worship with us. Service at 7½ o'clock.

"OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH."—Rev. EDWARD H. CURTIS, of New York, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, 7½ P. M. Second sermon on the Social Influences of Great Cities, especially designed for the benefit of young men.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Preaching in the Morning at 10½, by Rev. J. B. SIMMONS. In the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH St., below Spruce, will be open for Divine Service every Sunday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. MARCH. All seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Master, Rev. Dr. ISAAC COLE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the Evening service.

FREE SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE Every Sabbath Afternoon at 3½, in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH Street, above Eleventh. Rev. RICHARD A. MALLERY, Pastor. All invited.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½, and Evening at 7½, by Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Jr.

REV. DR. DURBIN WILL PREACH at TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. To-morrow at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. W. W. NEWELL WILL preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor.—Service To-morrow at 10½ o'clock Morning, and 7½ Evening.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. E. SCHENCK, D. D., of this city.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY, of Chicago.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, P. E. SPRING GARDEN, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. P. STRYKER TALMAGE WILL preach in the Hall corner of TWELFTH and MONTGOMERY, To-Morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NORTH BROAD STREET CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. McILVAIN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF LONDON; or, What I Saw in Europe, and How it seemed to Me."—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of Howard Mission, New York, will speak upon the above subject, at SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (Spruce street, below Fifth),

On MONDAY EVENING, February 11.

He will be accompanied by Eight of his Sweetest Little Singers, who will sing a number of their Choicest Selections.

Exercises commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents. May be had at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 Arch street; Morse & Co.'s Confectionery, No. 961 Arch street; and at the store of David Wood, No. 727 S. Second street. [2 5479 4t

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—Should it be supported by the Republican Party? A Lecture in the NEGATIVE will be delivered by HENRY PETERSON, at the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, SATURDAY, February 9, 1867, at 8 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents. 2 8 2t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.

The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.

WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 5p

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 339 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, clear of State and National tax, is hereby declared, payable on and after February 15 next, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 22.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
1 31 thstu7t* Secretary and Treasurer.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM, No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.

Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 2 stuth 2m4p

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sprains, Dislocations, etc.—Neither opodeldoc liniment nor any other embrocation can equal the efficacy which characterizes these essential vegetable extracts in the cure of sprains, strains, wounds, bruises, contusions, or dislocations, etc. They are unequalled for alleviating pain, reducing local inflammation, and promoting a rapid cure. Sold by all Druggists. 2 8 4t4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33½

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

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Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
No. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

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Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

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(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
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29 Philadelphia.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—PAYMENT OF BOUNTY.

OWENS & CO., No. 428 WALNUT Street, have received special information from the Department at Washington that the bounties will be paid rapidly, in proof of which they have received over one hundred and fifty checks for their clients. Much depends in the payment of claims on the manner in which they are made up, as well as upon the facilities in Washington, for prosecuting them to a final issue. Owens & Co., would apprise their patrons that they have both these requisites, and would call the public attention to these facts.

Bounty, Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, Pensions, Horse Claims, Land Warrants, Additional Pay to Officers for servants, which all officers are entitled to. Also, funeral expenses collected for bringing home the remains of deceased soldiers, and all other claims against the General and State Governments.

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No. 428 WALNUT Street, Penn Building, south side. Pension Certificates procured free of charge for widows and orphans. 2 9stuth1m

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

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Williamsville (by the Yard or Piece), 28 CENTS.
Forrestdale, (by the Yard or Piece), 22 Cents.
10-4 Utica Sheetings, 85 Cents.

Shirting Linens, extra cheap.
Table Linens, Towels, cheap.
Napkins, Linen Hankerchiefs, Hosiery.
Kid Gloves, Hoop Skirts.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.—1 case new styles.
New Style Prints, 17 and 18¾ cents, Merrimacs.
Large assortment of Flannels cheap.
Black Mohair Alpaca, extra cheap.
Black Silks, superior quality.
Lupin's All-wool Delaines, 37½ cents.
Percales, 37½ cents, cost 60 cents to import.

W. T. REED & CO.,
1t] No. 45 N. EIGHTH St., below Arch, east side.

WHITE SILK ILLUSION, Full 2¾ yards wide, 90 inches, superior quality, nice fresh goods, only 90 cents. Also, 2¾ yards wide, or 90 inches, extra quality, at $1 a yard.

SILK ILLUSION PARTY CAPE.

Trimmed with white or pink or blue puffed casings, only $1·50; costs about twice as much to have one made, besides the material.

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A very full stock, at reduced prices by the yard or dozen.

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A large assortment, most of them known as the Crochet, strong as twine, at very low prices.

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EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED.

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"I AM HOARSE, and am now made happy by your DELICIOUS MALT EXTRACT, which has done me so much good in the old world."
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"I have found GREAT BENEFIT from your Malt Extract in my case of DYSPEPSIA."
WILLIAM MOLLER,
No. 6 W. Twentieth street.

"I believe it to be the best known preparation for COUGHS OF LONG STANDING."
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau street.

"My physician has advised my wife to use your Malt Extract INSTEAD of PORTER or ALE, and she is MUCH BENEFITED BY IT."
J. HELLER, No. 168 Lexington avenue.

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Such are the effects of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE, for which the highest honors have been bestowed upon Mr. Hoff by the rulers and scientific societies of Europe. Not only is HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT renowned in cases of HOARSENESS, COUGHS, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and on account of non-exciting properties, as a BEVERAGE, which can be used at all times by every one, but it is doubly so in cases of TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

The official reports of most of the Military Hospitals of Europe state that:—

"It puts a stop to the inroad of this powerful enemy, and renders the progress of the malady impossible. It is a direct antagonist to a tubercular morbid constitution, by preventing the settling and fixing of the albuminous matter; moreover, it powerfully excites the activity of the Lungs, and increases the circulation of the Blood."

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Two Thousand (2000) Barrel Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

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PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, AND HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.
2 23t

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided,* That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be considered. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
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8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
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FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

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Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
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To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1867.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the name of HARDING & GARDNER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by P. A. HARDING, at No. 413 ARCH Street.

[2 8 6t*] P. A. HARDING,
A. C. GARDNER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1867.

The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS BUSINESS, at the old stand, No. 413 ARCH Street, under the name and style of P. A. HARDING & CO.

P. HARDING. J. D. BROWN. B. HAFLEIGH.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

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GROVE CASES. 4TH ST.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 3m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

A LETTER, WITH STATEMENTS REFERRING TO THE LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND.—We have, for some time past, given place in our columns to the statements of both parties, for and against the proposed sale of the Eighth street burial ground. We give place to-day to a letter received from one apparently "well-booked," which reads as follows:—

MR. EDITOR:—There have appeared lately in your valuable paper, of which we are a constant reader, several articles concerning the church affairs of the German Lutheran Congregation. Some of those articles contained statements of which, if you will allow, we desire to make a few statements in correction concerning our church affairs, and you will please excuse us, if we are not so able in expressing ourselves in the English language as correctly as we might.

Over one hundred years ago our congregation had two churches, two ministers, and two or three school teachers, and so it remained for about one hundred years, with no progress. Our English-Lutheran brethren, exactly those who now oppose our progress and the sale of the burial ground, found fault with us, complained, and said:—"Why do you not build more churches and school-houses, and make use of the large means your fathers have left you? If you would do so, we would have in Philadelphia twice as many English-Lutheran congregations," etc. etc.

Taking this advice, and yielding to the wants of our own people, we commenced, about fifteen years ago, and built a church on Third street and Columbia avenue, at a cost of about $22,000, where there is now a large congregation. Less than three years ago we purchased a school-house and lot for a church in Southwark for $7000. Then we bought a lot of ground for $6000 on Ogden and Fifteenth streets, where now a fine church is erected, but only half finished, to the cost of which we gave about $13,000. Then we built a large school-house last year on St. John and Brown streets; the cost, with ground, is over $22,000. These purchases and improvements were made because it was of the greatest necessity. Two churches, two ministers, and two teachers were enough one hundred years ago; but not so now, when the German population has increased twenty-fold.

High rents have driven the poor Germans to the outskirts of the city; therefore the want of churches and school-houses in those parts of the city. We consider it our religious and moral duty to collect those Germans into congregations, and take their children from the streets and give them schooling. To carry out this we had to make debts, because the poor emigrants had no money to build churches and school-houses with. To pay these debts, and to finish the churches we commenced building, we propose to sell only a part of our burial-ground on Eighth street, and obligate ourselves to take out the dead and bury them decently in our new burial-ground near Laurel Hill, or wherever the relatives wish to have it done, at our expense.

Our forefathers have left us these properties just for such purposes, to help the poor emigrants, to give them churches and schools. Your correspondent of last Saturday says in substance—"That the opposition of the prominent citizens Dreer, Esher, Barge, Tatem, Kessler, Gutekunst, Skinner, and others, to the sale of the burial-ground, would not be so decided, if there were not a prevailing impression as to the general mismanagement of the Lutheran Church affairs; that these hardworking Germans are totally unfit to manage an establishment of over a quarter of a million of dollars; that as an instance of this, they spent money on four day schools, which are, in learning, beneath any of our English primary schools," etc. etc.

This, then, seems to be a point of opposition. "Those prominent citizens," it seems, would like to manage that quarter of a million for us. Wouldn't that be a fine thing for "prominent citizens?" That seems to be the itching point, but we doubt very much whether under a management of such prominent citizens the hard-working Germans could have accumulated over half a million of dollars, and kept and have it too. As to our schools, we will only say, that we have not four but nine day schools, with over 100 scholars for each teacher, and that there are at this moment applications from more than 200 children for admission to them, but cannot be taken in for want of room. This shows that people think well of our schools, at least we know that parents take their children away from English Grammar Schools and send them to us, in order to learn to understand and digest what they learned in those schools in a parrot-like manner.

Answering some remarks of last Wednesday's EVENING TELEGRAPH, we would say that not more than about 4000 bodies are buried in the ground it is proposed to sell, and that our new burying-ground is large enough to inter four times that number, as proved before the Auditor by actual measurement. Three years ago our debt was about $33,000. Since then we made the above enumerated improvements with borrowed money, costing about $48; add this to our first debt, and you will have about the amount of our present indebtedness; and as we were going on buying and building, so we were going on borrowing; and now we hope that the amount of our debt will be fully understood, and not be at all mysterious any more.

Our income from interest, rents, pew-rents, school-tax, collections, and every other source, varies from $15,000 to $18,000 per annum. With this must be paid the interest on the debt, the salaries of two ministers, nine teachers, two sextons, two organists, repairs of churches and schools, coal, gas, etc. To do all this with the above income requires better financiering than McCulloch and Chase are able to perform; but *we do it*, and we would have no objection if those prominent citizens would manage that part for us.

After such an unavoidable outlay, can debts be paid, churches and school-houses be built, from that income? Certainly not. To sell houses and ground-rents would do us no good, as that would lessen our income. But the sale of unproductive property, such as the front on Eighth street of our burial ground, will give us the means to pay our debts, and to build churches and school-houses for our emigrants and hardworking Germans. The city will save thousands of dollars by us bearing the expense of teaching over one thousand children. The city will get thousands of dollars in taxes by improving the Eighth street front. The relatives of the dead will, after all, be more satisfied to remove their dead now than later, when they may not be living to superintend it themselves. Considering all the good that will come from the sale of the burial ground front, we feel sure that if the dead lying there could speak, they would say AMEN.

H. M. I.

So much for our correspondent; and now a few words of our own. Our Teutonic friends of the *Democrat* have been sorely exercised because of our alleged "championship of the opposition" side of this question. In truth, they have even resorted to the quaint device of parables in order to give us a side thrust of the most excruciating nature. 'Tis a pity, indeed, that some of our readers, owing to defects in their early training, "sprechen nicht Deutsch;" but for the benefit of those who are more fortunate, we reprint, in all its native pungency, and with all its sweet German accentuation, the unadulterated and doubly distilled original ebullition of our contemporary, which reads as follows:—

Ganz verwundert iſt das Blatt darüber daß die Gemeinde deutſche Schulen unterhält, daß deutſche Lutheraner wünſchen, ihre Kinder ſollen die Sprache Luthers lernen, und es führt das als Beiſpiel an, wie „eigenthümlich" die Einkünfte der Kirche verwendet werden. „Ritzt einem Ruſſen die Haut, und ein Tartar ſpringt heraus," ſagte Napoleon, und ebenſo darf man bei Zeitungen wie der Telegraph nur die Haut ritzen und der „Knownothing" ſpringt heraus.

A SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY—A DOWN-TOWN DRY GOODS STORE GUTTED.—At a very early this morning the dry goods store of Mr. A. Pharazyn, No. 229 South street, was entered by burglars. The latter were evidently no apprentices at the business, as everything goes to show that they entered on their work with a methodical coolness that, to an outsider, would be quite refreshing, if it were not for the thought of the loss inflicted upon the poor victim. The burglary must have been consummated between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. A jimmy was used to pry open the shutters of a side window the fastenings of which were very insecure. By simply raising a sash they had uninterrupted entrance into the store, and the gas being lighted they had the whole field of operations mapped out. That it was some one acquainted with the store is very evident from the manner in which they made their selections of plunder. The latter comprised an assortment of long shawls, ribbons, fine merinoes, cassimeres, fine shirts, neck-ties, etc., amounting in value to quite, if not over, $1500. They evinced a proper idea of business by not disturbing the less valuable goods, and contenting themselves with the most valuable, enough of which were taken to start a small business. After they had secured their "pile," they walked out of the front door, and left for parts unknown.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—A man giving the name of John Gallagher had a hearing before Alderman Toland last evening, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he took a violent fancy to a whip and bridle which he saw at Mr. Stuckert's stables, in Fifth, above Green street, and walked off with them without asking the owner's leave, and afterwards tried to sell them at a large discount upon their real value.

Andrew Gordon, a poor, insane young man, was picked up by the police in the Twenty-seventh Ward, whilst wandering around the streets. When taken before Alderman Allen, it was some time before he could be persuaded to give his real name. He was committed to Moyamensing, in the hope that his friends, who reside in the city, may find and take proper charge of him.

"WOODBURN GRANGE."—We have received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, an advance copy of "Woodburn Grange," by William Howitt. It is handsomely issued, and seems to be of deep interest. We will notice the work at length in a few days.

THE GREAT RAILROAD COMBINATION which has just been consummated in New Jersey is of important interest to Philadelphians, and so we give the official copy of the agreement, as follows:—

This Article of Agreement, made by and between The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, parties of the first part, and The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said parties have mutually agreed upon a consolidation and unity of interests in manner following, that is to say:—

That the amount of Stock of the parties hereto of the first part shall be ten millions of dollars, subject, however, to the instalments yet to be paid in on two millions of dollars, or thereabouts, issued to the Stockholders during the past year; and the Stock of the parties hereto of the second part shall be six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, subject to a call, or assessment, of sixty per cent. on one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars thereof, yet to be issued to the Stockholders of the parties hereto of the second part.

That upon the Stock basis, as thus arranged, dollar for dollar, equal dividends shall forever hereafter be paid; the joint receipts, after the payment of the joint expenses and interest, being applicable to the payment of dividends on the Joint Stock, and the entire receipts of every kind and description of each of said parties to be deemed joint receipts, and the entire expenses of each of said parties to be deemed joint expenses; the said joint receipts are to include the instalments yet to be paid in on the Stock of the parties of the first part, which are to be expended on the road and property of the parties of the first part; and, also, the said call, or assessment, to be paid in on the Stock of the parties of the second part yet to be issued, as aforesaid, which is to be expended on the road and property of the parties of the second part; and the entire property and assets of each of said parties, of every kind and description, whether standing in the corporate name, or names, or in the name, or names, of other persons, for their use, or the use of either of them, are to be held subject to the debts and liabilities, and possessed, used and employed for the joint use and benefit of the said consolidated interest.

That the agreement between the said parties hereto of the first part, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, and all other agreements and obligations now in force by or against either of the parties hereto, shall be binding on the consolidated Companies composed of the parties hereto.

That the Directors of the said Companies, parties hereto of the first and second parts, shall meet in Joint Board, in the same manner as the Directors of the Companies composing the parties hereto of the first part have heretofore done, and jointly transact, manage, and conduct the business of the parties hereto, both of the first and second parts, at such time and in such manner as may be determined by the said Joint Board.

That this agreement shall take effect as of the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall be subject to approval of the Board of Directors of each of the parties thereto, and of two-thirds in interest of the Stockholders of each of said parties, and also subject to be ratified and made effective by the Legislature of New Jersey.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereto caused their respective corporative seals to be affixed, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

This is to Certify, That the foregoing agreement has been, and is hereby adopted and agreed to by the undersigned Committees, respectively, of the parties thereto of the first and second parts, in said agreement named, duly authorized and appointed by the Directors of the said parties respectively to negotiate the same.

Dated New York, January 28, 1867.

Ashbel Welch, Joseph P. Bradley, J. G. Stevens, C. Macalester, John Hulme, E. S. Sanford, Committee of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

Hamilton Fish, Martin A. Howell, I. W. Scudder, A. L. Dennis, Committee of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—We have received from Mr. Henry Wood, Superintendent of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, the last annual report for the current year of 1866, from which we take the following figures and facts:—The earnings of the road during the year were $336,661·02, being an increase of $5671·06 over the preceding year. The operating expenses during 1866 (including salaries), $234,413·93, an increase of $64,719·18 over 1865. Number of passengers carried:—1865, 555,654; 1866, 553,285, being a decrease of 2369. Freight tonnage:—1865, 82,595; 1866, 100,792; increase, 18,197. The road has in operation 8 engines, 13 passenger cars, and 11 baggage and freight cars. The increase of expenses, as above shown, for the last year is principally due to the renewal of bridges, some of iron structure. The officers are as follows:—Marshall B. Hickman, President; Treasurer, William McCulloch; Secretary, A. Lewis Smith; Superintendent, Henry Wood.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE BELLIGERENT.—At a late hour last evening, a man named Joseph Foster and another man were engaged in the innocent amusement of discharging firearms in the neighborhood of Race street wharf. The police interfered with their little amusement, however, and took them into custody. Foster, however, did not relish the idea of being taken, and commenced a furious assault upon Officer Wright, who arrested him, and in the skirmish the officer's coat was almost torn from his back. Foster was finally compelled to knock under, however, and was taken before Alderman Godbou. He was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery. When he was taken into the Station House he threw himself into an attitude, and wanted to combat the assembled force of police officers. His pugnacious desires were so vehemently expressed that the officers were compelled to manacle him to prevent a skirmish.

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—A gentleman from the rural section, whilst paying a visit to this city, made the acquaintance of a free-and-easy fellow this morning, who was willing to show him the elephant, and do the agreeable for the sake of his company. Amongst the rest of the places they visited was a clothing establishment at the southeast corner of Second and Market streets. There the gentleman tried on a suit of store clothes, with an eye to purchasing. Whilst he was doing this his new-found friend went through his breeches pockets, and abstracted from thence a pocket-book containing $135. When the "friend" had secured his "toll," he took French leave, and was no more seen or heard tell of at the latest advices.

SELLING IT TOO CHEAP.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named William Baker was arrested at Second and Otter streets, on a charge of larceny. It appears that the officer on that beat observed Baker carrying a box of soap, which he would offer to sell to persons passing. As he did not look like a mercantile man, the officer made a personal inspection, and found that he asked the small sum of $1·25 for the box, which was worth at least $5. There being such a remarkable reduction in even the wholesale price of the article, William Baker was taken into custody and escorted to Alderman Shoemaker's office, where he had a hearing on the charge of larceny, and was held in $300 bail to answer. The soap can be had by applying at the Tenth District Station House.

RIVER PIRATES.—A couple of enterprising fellows went aboard the schooner George M. Ridgway, lying at the foot of Laurel street wharf, and made away with a quantity of loose rope. They were arrested yesterday at Beach and Poplar streets, and gave the names of Robert McIlhenny and James Smith. The property was in their possession, and was all recovered and restored to the owners. The two prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held them in $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny. McIlhenny has had a bench warrant out for his arrest for about four or five months, for an offense committed about that length of time ago.

ARRESTED FOR PICKING POCKETS.—A man giving the name of Robert Thompson was arrested at Penn and Lombard streets yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Robert was arrested for making a most unfortunate mistake on his part. In a fit of absence of mind (very likely), he put his hand into the pocket of a man named Mr. Bowing, at the Sailors' Home, and took out his pocket-book, containing $25. Some person standing by saw the action, and had Robert arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and not being able to convince that gentleman of its all being a mistake, he was held in $1500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

STEALING MARKETING.—Last evening, an old lady went out marketing, and after getting in her weekly supply of meat and vegetables, she went to a grocery store at Eighth and Lombard streets to get her groceries. She left her basket at the door as she went in. A negro named William Manson had cast his covetous eyes upon the basket, and no sooner had she turned her back than Manson picked up the basket and made off. However, his anticipated Sunday dinner was spoiled, and he was brought to at Seventh and Lombard streets, and then taken before Alderman Morrow to answer the charge of larceny. Manson is said to be an old offender. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS will, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, preach at Grace Church (P. E.), Twelfth and Cherry streets. We doubt not but that the services and sermon will be of a most interesting nature.

MATTERS ON THE RIVER.—The Steamer Hunter, bound for Providence, was fool-hardy enough to venture down this morning. She succeeded in reaching Greenwich Point, when the Captain, enterprising as he was, found the ice almost as heavy as, occasionally, at home. He managed to make the Point-House piers, and subsequently attempted to put back to her wharf, which it would have been better for her if she had never left. She is now lying broadside to, or across, the descending ice, wedged in a mass of drift, close upon the Pennsylvania shore.

The Saxon is at Billingsport.

The Peshavend lies where she first struck, off Eagle Point.

The Ice Boat is cutting away at the lower end, in order to open the channel for the Saxon.

The Roman, from Boston, is coming up.

A YOUNG TILL-TAPPER.—John Muldoon, a precocious young scamp, only eleven years of age, was arrested yesterday morning at Third and German streets on a charge of larceny. John, although such a very young boy, is said to be utterly incorrigible. He is said to have been engaged in several affairs of the kind before. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and exhibited a coolness that would not have disgraced an old hand at the business. The Alderman sent him below until he could answer the charge of larceny.

A JEHU ARRESTED.—Hiram Bush was driving a horse and wagon up Market street this morning. In front of him was a colored individual named John Turner, watching a milk cart. The Jehu, when he approached, sang out for him to get out of the way. John not doing so immediately, Hiram came very near running over him. For this he was arrested, and held in $800 bail by Alderman Beitler.

OPENED FOR DIVINE SERVICE.—The new Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, Fifty-second and Paschall streets, Hestonville, will be opened for Divine service on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

The new church is of brown stone, of Gothic architecture, 35 by 65 feet, with tower, and chimes of six bells, the gift of H. & S. Tasker. When completed will cost about $60,000.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Charles Spenser was arrested this morning at Tenth and Chesnut streets, by Reserve Officer Parker. He is charged with entering No. 413 Chesnut street, on Tuesday night, and stealing $175 worth of engravers' tools. A hearing in the case will be had this afternoon.

FORGERY.—August Aulford was arrested this morning by Detective Taggart, upon the charge of forging checks for various sums on different banks in the city. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

LARCENY.—John Altemus was arrested this morning by Lieutenant Hampton for the larceny of a gold watch, valued at $300, the property of E. Peterson. He will have a hearing to-day.

ARRIVED FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The Star of the Union, Southern Steamship Company's line, left New Orleans on the 3d inst., and is due at this port to-morrow night. She crossed the bar on the 4th.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

NATIONAL EDITION OF DICKENS.—We have previously spoken in high terms of the edition of the works of Charles Dickens just issued by the Messrs. Peterson. The more we examine this set of novels, the more are we pleased with its general form. They are clearly printed, with bold type, on good paper. Most of our *litterateurs* have a luxurious love for well-gotten-up books. It affords double the pleasure to read a work which is printed on fine paper and large type, than it does to pore over small type on bad paper, and with poor engravings. We will not call attention to the literary contents of the stories which have flown from the pen of Dickens. It would be insulting the intelligence of our readers to say that he is worth reading. It is merely the material form in which he is presented to us. Of that we cannot speak too highly. As a general rule, good editions demand extensive outlay of capital to secure them. In the present case, beauty and economy are combined, and the "National Edition" is as well printed a set as we could desire, and at a price (only 20, and much lower to clubs) which puts it within the reach of almost all who desire to possess a copy of the works of the inimitable novelist as their private property.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING,
POPULAR CLOTHING,
POPULAR CLOTHING,
SIXTH AND MARKET.
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
REASONABLE PRICES.
NOTE.—Those who recommend their friends to our establishment may rely upon our best efforts to please them, and we guarantee the prices to be the very lowest in the city.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WHAT A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic, and has never been known to fail in the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Druggists generally.—*Kenton Co. (Ky.) Democrat*.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Turtle, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—Numberless are the certificates received sustaining the great and good qualities of this beverage of health. It is one of the latest blessings which exhausted and weak persons have received. Since its recent introduction, the approval of the American public is so unanimous that it has become as popular here as in the countries of the East. All debilitated persons should use it. No sick person should be without it. The General Agent is Ward J. Caffee, S. E. corner Front and Chesnut streets.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of Dr. Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use. See advertisement in another column.

AMONG THE PATENTS recently issued by the Patent Commissioner at Washington, is one for "dressing grindstones." We know of an excellent plan for dressing the Commissioners, and that is to send their orders and measurement to Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. Persons may think, by this notice, that we "have an axe to grind" ourselves.

"MANY HAPPY DAYS."—This is the motto of our old friend, Jacob R. Yeager, who has been so successful in this world as to secure the public house at No. 12 S. Broad street, where he has opened the La Pierre Billiard Rooms, with seven first-class tables and concomitants. He has also made arrangements for dispensing the best liquors, wines, and cigars. He would like to meet all of his old friends at his new headquarters, and hopes that each will take his "cue" from this. Don't forget Yeager's motto—"Many Happy Days."

THE FINEST JAPAN TEA, and the best Oolong Tea in the city, at $1 a pound, is on sale at Richard W. Fairthorne's, No. 205 North Ninth street, above Race.

BREAKING UP.—Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, are now, in view of the *breaking up* of winter, closing out their fine Winter Clothing regardless of cost.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BROWN—SCOTT.—On Thursday, February 7, at Trinity Chapel, New York city, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the Rev. THOMAS McKEE BROWN, of East New York, to MARY E., daughter of William Scott, Esq., of New York.

CARPENTER—SMITH.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, Mr. CHARLES F. CARPENTER to Miss LIZZIE SMITH, both of this city.

DEVINNY—SENIOR.—On Monday evening, the 4th instant, by the Rev. F. A. Foggo, of Christ Church, Mr. GEORGE W. DEVINNY to Miss HANNAH SENIOR, both of this city.

DIED.

FENIMORE.—Suddenly, on the evening of February 6, JOHN W. FENIMORE, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Beverly, N. J., on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRAME.—On the morning of the 5th instant, GEORGE FRAME, the son of Anna Maria and the late John Frame, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Ivory and Bone Turners of the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1126 Myrtle street, below Poplar, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at Twelfth Street M. E. Church. Funeral to proceed to the American Mechanics' Cemetery.

KENNEDY.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN KENNEDY, relict of the late William Kennedy, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Niagara Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Boyle, No. 1223 S. Seventh street, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

RAYNER.—WILLIAM RAYNER, on Friday, the 8th instant, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Rising Sun Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Cinnaminton street, above Washington, Manayunk, Twenty-first Ward, on Tuesday, the 12th instant. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

REEVES.—On the morning of the 8th instant, FRANKLIN T. REEVES, son of Joel and Sarah R. Reeves, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 705 N. Eighth street, on Third-day, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SHOENBERGER.—At Germantown, February 8, 1867, FREDERICK E., infant son of Edwin F. and Margaret L. Shoenberger, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—In this city, on the 8th instant, ELLWOOD W., eldest son of Jonathan and Mary Ann Thomas, of Torresdale, Pa.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WARD.—On the 7th instant, MICHAEL WARD, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bolt and Nut Makers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John Ward, No. 34 Bridge street, on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

OBITUARY—DERINGER.

Respectfully inscribed to the memory of Mrs. ELIZA DERINGER, lamented wife of Mr. Henry Deringer, of this city, who departed this life on the 26th of January, 1867. With undoubted faith and patient resignation, she resigned into the hands of her Creator a life so blameless, and so blessed, and so confirmed in the security of conscious virtue, that the grave was not the close, but the completion and consummation of her happiness. Religion, patriotism, and love were the sentiments that filled and animated her human breast. From early youth she devoted her faculties that she might do honor to her God, her country, and herself. Possessed of a temper that nothing could ruffle; the warm kindness which nothing could chill; the bounding spirit of affection which nothing could subdue; with a mind that never fell into the sear or yellow leaf, but the perpetual spring of a never-failing succession of fragrance and beauty—endeared her to many friends. Her life clung to friendship and sympathy, deeply felt and strongly expressed to all who sought it. Popularly distinguished as a good neighbor, passionately devoted to her children, the faithful wife and counsellor of half a century or more (who is said to be the architect of his business and fortune), she held their very heart-strings with sweet and tender force, shedding a lively and vivacious lustre o'er the horizon of home. We saw the cherished mother but a short time ago seated amid the domestic circle of father, mother, sons, and daughters—a home of happiness. Where is she now? Sunk into dreamless repose. Around her devoted and hallowed name clusters all that is most beautiful, chaste, and permanent. We condole with the aged husband, and children, whose hearts, although sorrowing, kindles at the mention of one so loving and beloved in life.

"Oh! if there be a thought within our breast,
One pure, deep feeling holier than another,
One spot in memory dearer than the rest,
'Tis where thy name is treasured, O our mother."

Weep no more: she is at rest. The light of immortality, with rays softer than the tints of spring, relumes the sunless solitude of the tomb. Streams of unnumbered joys and visions of celestial loveliness open from the pearly gates of Paradise to glad the reawakened soul. The body now reposes beneath the solemn shades of Laurel Hill, and the spirit in our Father's house, where the children of His love are gathered to a spotless fold.

TO CASE AND FANCY BOX MAKERS.—WE have fancy German-Silver Escutcheons, Name Plate, and Box Clasps, Brass Case Clasps, Box and Case Hinges in twelve-inch lengths, Stop Hinges, Box Handles, and Locks. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR WHO USES A Patent Clothes Wringer if it is not worth all its cost in saving clothes, labor, and time. If, then, you decide to buy one, look at the various styles we have for sale. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WASTE OF OIL, BY CARELESS PUTTING down an oiler, is prevented in the patent articles, as from their peculiar shape they immediately place themselves upright. Sizes suitable for machinists or for sewing machines, and those of the usual description, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure" prepared from the formula of Professor Trousseau, of Paris cures Consumption Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 6p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive: the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. *The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.*

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No 1848 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C. dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robbertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, John C. Carter Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byram, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut, M. C. Sadler, No. 639 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1914 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 2 9 3t*

TO DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

We call your attention to our NEW ARTICLE of

Refined Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye,

THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER,

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company,
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

FERGUSON & SMITH,
Brokers in Drugs, Dyes, and Chemicals,
2 9 3t] No. 43 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 1 17§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 5 31§

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLES.

A Letter from Garibaldi Sympathizing with the Cretans—The Pope will Shortly Appeal for Aid from the Catholic Powers, Etc. Etc.

LONDON, February 9—Noon.—A letter from Garibaldi, published to-day in Venice, expresses sympathy with the Cretans.

PARIS, February 9—Noon.—An understanding has been arrived at by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia.

It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic powers to sustain him.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, February 9—Noon.—Consols for money, 91 3-16; U. S. 5-20s, 72 15-16; Erie Railroad, 40; Illinois Central, 81.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—The Cotton market opens strong, with probable sales to-day of 10,000 bales.

Prices are unchanged, middling uplands being quoted at 14¼@14½.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 9.

Investigating a Charge.

The Joint Committee on Printing commenced this morning the investigation of the charges by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, that the soldiers are discharged from the Government printing office to make places for secessionists. Wendell denies this.

Gen. Banks Gives his Views on Reconstruction.

Mr. Banks was listened to with marked attention in the House to-day, as he opposed all existing plans of reconstruction one by one, and then gave his own views.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

The House listened with unusual attention to-day to General Banks, who opposed both the Orr suffrage and amnesty plan and the Stevens military government programme, submitting his own ideas of a reconstruction under Federal authority, which would protect all loyal men.

An Appropriation for Purchase of Books.

The House Committee on Appropriations have decided unanimously to recommend an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purchase of Peter Force's collection of books and manuscripts.

The Contraction of the Currency.

The Finance Committee will agree to the Loan Certificates bill upon the distinct understanding that Secretary McCulloch is to go on retiring four millions per month. Only with this compromise could it pass.

Sugar-Cane Seed.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received a small quantity of superior Chinese sugar-cane seed. It will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Land Office.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that 15,890 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of January last, at the following offices:—Ironton, Mo., 8121 acres; Humboldt, Kansas, 2726 acres. The greatest portion of these lands were taken up under the Homestead law, for actual settlement and cultivation.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Mr. Willey (W. Va.) presented the petition of the citizens of Harper's Ferry for the passage of the bill for the sale of Government property.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) presented the petition of the widow of one of the men killed in the New Orleans riot for a pension, and in doing so expressed the hope that every sufferer by that horrible massacre would be cared for by the Government of the United States. The petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Dixon (Conn.) asked to correct an error in transmitting his proposed Constitutional amendment to the press. The second sentence of the first section had been omitted. He said that the section as follows:—

"The Union, under the Constitution, is and shall be perpetual; no State shall pass any law or ordinance to secede or withdraw from the Union, and any such law or ordinance shall be null and void."

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) reported from the Finance Committee the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the Contingent fund of the House for the present fiscal year. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Williams (Oregon), from the Committe, on the Contingent Expenses, reported a resolution appropriating money to pay the personal expenses of the late William Hickey, Clerk of the Senate, which was passed.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 5000 extra copies of the Report of Admiral Davis on Interoceanic Communication across the Isthmus of Darien, with the accompanying maps. Passed.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of transferring the publication of the debates in Congress to the Government Printing Office, or of letting the contract out to the lowest bidder under sealed proposals.

Mr. Creswell (Md.) objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it goes over.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of General Schofield's report on the improvement of Rock Island, Illinois. Adopted.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, and acting President, had any legal or constitutional authority to appoint Provisional Governors in the rebellious States.

The resolution could only be considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) objected, and it goes over.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to change the place of holding the United States Circuit Courts in Rhode Island, which was passed.

Appointments by Governor Geary.

HARRISBURG, February 9.—Governor Geary announced the following appointments:—

Flour Inspector, General Robert L. Bodine; Grain Measurer, John H. Gihon; Inspector of Pickled Fish, George Comingst, Inspector of Salted Provisions, William J. McCormick; Inspector of Lumber, Charles C. Overback.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 99; Reading, 104⅛; Canton, 46¼; Erie, 110; Cleveland and Toledo, 95; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98¼; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 108⅝; Michigan Central, 75½; New York Central, 102; Illinois Central, 114½; Cumberland, 36; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 94; Hudson River, 30¾; United States Five-twenties, 108¾, 106⅛, and 105¼; U. S. Ten-forties, 100⅞; Seven-thirties, first series, 106⅞; second series, 105¼; Sterling Exchange, 108⅝; sight bills, 109⅛; Gold, 137.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cotton steady at 32½@34. Flour dull; State, $9·15@12; Ohio, $11·10@13·40; Western, $9·15@12; Southern, $10·90@16·50. Wheat steady; sales unimportant. Corn dull. Whisky dull. Mess Pork, $20·62½.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South sid
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of G
DEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to w
the attention of the public is called.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CVI.

BEST FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

February.

Monday, 4.—The City Ice Boat makes an attack on the Oyster Boats at the Horseshoe, and captures three of them, and brings them up to the city. These "Shells of the Ocean" went off to the tune of two dollars for the Old Hundred.

Tuesday, 5.—The President has arranged his invitations to his receptions alphabetically. This, it is supposed, is for the purpose of getting Welles in at the close, as the difficulty the President experiences in remembering his name is always a mortifying circumstance.

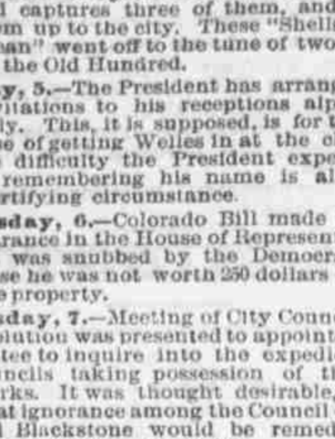
Wednesday, 6.—Colorado Bill made his appearance in the House of Representatives, but was snubbed by the Democrats because he was not worth 250 dollars in taxable property.

Thursday, 7.—Meeting of City Councils. A resolution was presented to appoint a Committee to inquire into the expediency of Councils taking possession of the Gas Works. It was thought desirable, as the great ignorance among the Council of Coke and Blackstone would be remedied by them dealing in the article.

Friday, 8.—General breaking up throughout the country. The banks of the rivers are run upon quite heavily, causing a removal of the deposits, which, if continued, must inevitably break them.

Saturday, 9.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having swung the Circle, finds out that there are a great number of persons opposed to President Johnson, and intends writing to him that he will order Mr. Seward to ask them to leave the country.

The New Paul Pry.



MR. M'CRACKEN AT THE CRACK.

The Letther of Misther McCrickey of New York.

MACKERLVILLE, AIST RIVER.

Misther Prisidint—I have thravelled a good dale through the counthry; was a long time brake tendther on the Balthimore and Washington Railroad, and have had occashin to see something of the inimies of the Dimocratic parthy, includin' yoursilf and Billy Seward. Ould Bennett, who used to be a good Dimocrat, now shpakes very disrespectfil of your riverence and makes no bones to say as impachement is jist the thing you disarve, and it laves a very bad imprisshun on me naburs, who are distinguished foreigners, and all belong to the Dimocrathic parthy. Ould Bennatt, the spalpeen, shpakes of yez all in a very inilegant sthyle of spache, and, with other min from the New England States, continually make fun of you and Billy Seward, who, they say, is "hoplissly degraded." Ben. Buthler does not pretind to consale his disgust, and spakes if you as you would only expect a rinegade Dimocrat to shpake, and is in favor publicly if suspinding your Honor as we did the nagers here abut three years ago, whin the lampposts were dicorated with heads of thim as had brought all the thrubble in the Dimocrathic parthy. I understhand Misther Sthanton, another ringade Dimocrat, dispises the Amirican Dimocratic parthy, and ounly houlds his office at the suggestion of ould Greeley and thim fillows, and proclaims lowdly that a nager should vote, whin he knows he will not vote for your riverence nor for Billy Seward.

Whin I saw Altherman Rooney fling the inksthand at the head of the Prisidint of the New York Council, I wished it was owld Sthanton himsilf that was sittin' there, and if it was meselt that had the inkstand, I would tache him betther than to imprisin Dimocrats, as he did whin the Southern min were fightin' for their rights and their nagers.

I have heard from me frind Morrissey that ould Welles, whose name your riverence could not remimber about two years ago, and whose name is not worth remimbering, is another ould renegade Dimocrat, and who goes with ould Stevens and thim radicals, and is down on yoursilf when he gets with ould Zach. Chandler and thim fillows. The fellow has bilt some Monithers, and he thinks himself the Monark of the Says.

Ould Forny, the dead duck, another rinegade Dimocrat, spakes very inilligant of your Honor and Billy Seward, and is now thrying to get the printhing of the Congressional debates, which your Honor will niver allow so long as Misther Windell, who is a good Dimocrat, can print them. All of these ould rinegades are for impachement of your Honor, and they are not only a public scandal but are deadly inimies of the Dimocratic parthy, of which yoursilf and Billy Seward are honorable mimbers. Some of my frinds who wint to Washington say that the rinegade Dimocrats are our worst inimies.

Bill Kelly, I'm towld, is another ould reprobate, and who Bill Seward had betther write to and ask to resign along with ould Stevens, who sez your Honor is always dhrunk, and its mesilf that sees no objeckshuns to that. If you wish to save the Dimocrathic parthy from going to the divil and yourselt from impachement, which thim fillows now have got into their heads, I want nothing but dacent min in Congress, with a big majority of Dimocrats, and no ould rinegades.

Respictfully, MICHAEL MCCRICKEY,
Of Mackerlville, N. Y.

A frind will deliver this note in parson.

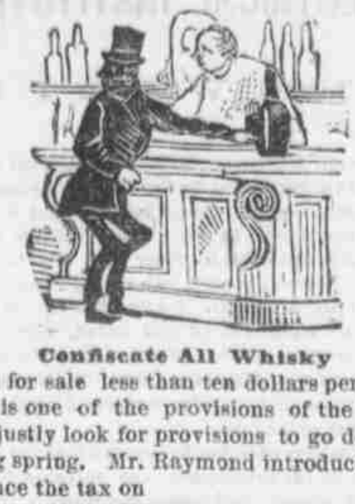
MRS. LUCRETIA MOTT is visiting the individual members of Congress, to urge upon them to advocate the rights of women, as well as those of negroes. Mr. Ashley told her one of the rights the loyal people were trying to secure to the Freedman is the right to bear arms. Mrs. Mott replied that the right to bare arms was peculiarly a "Woman's right!"

FROM WASHINGTON.

BY THE NEVERSEASICK ROUTE.

The Tax Law.

The Ways and Means Committee had another long session upon the Tax bill to-day. The tacks were previously taken out of the bill before they sat on it. They have put a quietus upon Commissioner Wells' scheme to reduce the tax on Whisky, by voting it down. Among other provisions is one to

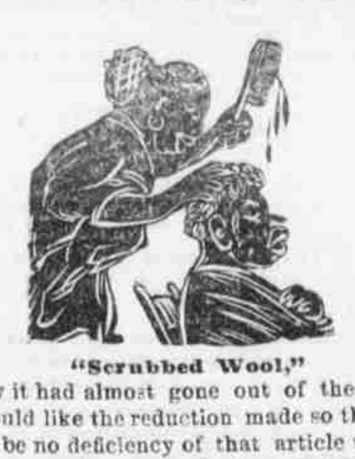


Confiscate All Whisky

offered for sale less than ten dollars per gallon. If this is one of the provisions of the bill, we might justly look for provisions to go down the coming spring. Mr. Raymond introduced a bill to reduce the tax on

"Dressed Skins."

He said that he witnessed with alarm among his constituents things that led him to believe that the tax on foreign "dressed skins" was causing a great economy of that article, and while members were so much occupied with their interest in the blacks, they would not forget the *Black Crook*. Mr. Morrill said he would also ask that the Ways and Means Committee would try and do something for the wool-growers of the country, and reduce the tax on



"Scrubbed Wool,"

as now it had almost gone out of the market. He would like the reduction made so that there would be no deficiency of that article throughout the country, particularly in the District of Columbia, where so many of the Wool-Growers are waiters at the Hotels.

Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Committee were in session three hours to-day, and had under consideration the reconstruction of the old craft "My Policy," so much damaged by the storm throughout the Northern and Western States last November. She wants new planking throughout, new stays and bulwarks; indeed, it is the opinion of the Committee that it would be as cheap to make a new ship throughout as to repair this one. It was decided to put her in the *dry* dock. The President's plan of taking out the weak knees and putting in new ones, and new steering apparatus, was not approved of by the Committee.

Opinions of Military Leaders.

Generals Grant, Thomas, and Sheridan wish such legislation as will allow them to wear linen clothing in the South this coming summer, instead of the regulation uniform. They thought it could be done under the clause that requires all officers on duty to keep up their *drilling* among the troops under their command.

The Bridge Over the Potomac.

The Long Bridge over the Potomac is no longer, but rather shorter. An artist from Washington, hearing of its irrepressible conflict with the ice, went down to draw it, but found the draw was gone, and what was left was in a very shaky condition, as was the artist himself, on account of the cold.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The indications to-day are that the Senate will pass a Bankrupt bill, and if it does, it is just as liable to arrest as is an individual Senator for passing a bad bill.

General Grant's Reception.

General Grant's reception last night was the largest and most brilliant ovation he has yet had, if we except the one with General Lee at Appomattox Court House, when Lee was perfectly overcome with Grant's attentions.

The Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee are calling witnesses to show improper conduct on the part of the President in the exercise of the pardoning power. If he wants exercise they prefer he should take out-door exercise himself, but leave the door shut on criminals.

Convention of Tobacconists.

A convention of tobacco manufacturers are in session here to-day, but all of their resolutions ended in smoke. The room was full of it. Each manufacturer was trying to puff his own cigars, and thus neglected his business.

Custom House Frauds.

The frauds in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore had been so long continued through the administration of different officers, that the frauds were the Custom, and were so decided by the Committee.

The Printing Bureau Investigation.

Mr. Clark has had as high as $80,000,000 in greenbacks and postal currency at one time in his bureau, and the wonder with the investigating Committee is, how he got the drawers shut.

Colored Suffrage.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, is in favor of qualified colored suffrage, where the color is not too dark—nothing darker than "copper," he says, will answer.

Philadelphians with the President.

Several eminent Philadelphians are here on a visit to the President, to get him to buy the Philadelphia City Ice Boat for a floating Bridge across the Potomac. The President said he would have no objection, but that the extraordinary expense of the Government just now absorbed all the "floating" capital, and there was none to put in the Potomac.

Mine Pipe and Cup.

Ven clouds are plack above,
And ground is plack below,
'Tis den dat I do love
A cloud of smoke to blow.
I takes my meerchaum down,
I takes mine lager up.
And cares not who do frown
Upon mine pipe and cup!

Mine frow, she scolds a bit,
When mine old pipe is seen,
Because sometimes I shpit
Upon her floor so clean;
But dat is like de rain,
It doesn't last alvay;
She soon gets pleased again,
Und so I shmokes away.

List of Drawings Not Recorded in the Chicago Opera-House List.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

55,601—Long Breath—drawn by T. Ketoldur, Chicago.
2—A Tooth—drawn by Dr. Armstrong, Surgeon Dentist, Decatur, Ill.
75—Handcart—drawn by I. Reeshman, Esq., late of Fort Hill, Boston.
1868—Inference—drawn by A. Johnson, of Tennessee.
1866—Parallel Case—drawn by A. S. Peaker, of the Washington House.
1865—"American Gratitude"—drawn by O. R. C. Mann and S. Oljurs.
400,000—"Cash Profit"—drawn by Mr. Crosby.
50,000—Check—drawn by A. Peabody, Esq.—an admirable work.
30—Ale—drawn by Abe R. Keeper.
1861—Sword—drawn by U. Samuel, Esq.—very effective.
100,000—"Veil of Charity"—drawn by A. Goodman.
1040—Badger—drawn by Tearer & Co.
800,000—The Draft—drawn in New York by U. S. States—a bad picture.
5440—The Line—(it is undecided where this is drawn).
300—Salary—drawn by a clergyman in Vermont—quite a small affair.
36—"Cork"—drawn by A. Butler.
704—Crayon—drawn by N. R. Tist.
175—The Juror—drawn by A. Constable.
240—The Rain—drawn by S. Teddyand.
5—The Wallet—drawn by O. N. Wiestukin.
1867—The Longbow—drawn by Hon. A. J. Rogers, New Jersey.
10,000—The Lottery—drawn by F. Wood, New York.
444—American Banditti—The New York Common Council.
999—Full House—drawn by B. Crook, Boston and New York.
6—Pistol—drawn by A. Fyreeter, Charleston, S. C.
100—Lots—drawn by Hon. R. Greement U. S. House of Representatives.
9760—Brier Wood Pipe—drawn by S. Moker, Connecticut.
505—The Sled—drawn by S. Coolboys, Boston.
1000—A Count Over—drawn by Little Short, Chicago.
888—Halter—drawn by J. Ketch, proxy for J. Davis, of Mississippi.

—Blot has gone to Boston in order to effect a change in the codfish, sausage, and buckwheat predilections of the people.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 2500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot: the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 25,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No. 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE.
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 4 5w

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
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Particular attention paid to small orders.
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Great Reduction in Prices.
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Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 lm

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Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
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Of all kinds and prices.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 15p
Diamonds and all Precious Stones bought for cash.

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
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SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
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We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
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'Star Spangled Banner."
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Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
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ALL SERIES!
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PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
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On and after that date.
1 22tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

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JUNE,
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CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
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The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period durin the five years
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.
Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.
Those stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.
Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportionate part of a share, for which scrip will be issued: which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.
L CHAMBERLAIN,
1 15tuths12t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
The highest price will be paid for the past due FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of the State of Pennsylvania.
Apply to
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
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CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Saturday, February 23
CITY OF NEW YORK..............Saturday, March 2
CITY OF ANTWERP..............Saturday, March 9
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday
Payable in Gold Payable in Currency.
First Cabin........$90 Steerage.........$30
To London....... 95 To London 35
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American Line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No 37, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—
ARAGO....H. A. GADSEN....December 22, 1866,
And every 28 days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class. {Main Saloon.........................$100
{Lower Saloon......................... 80
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An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
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PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT
Kensington Screw Dock.
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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY,
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SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 8.

Senate.

Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, introduced a bill to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to the customs, which provides that there shall be deducted from the same, in addition to such charges as are now authorized by law in cases of forfeiture of goods released on fine, etc., an amount equivalent to the duties, in coin, upon such goods, which shall be credited in the account of the collector as duties received, and the residue be paid into the Treasury, to be distributed by the Secretary as follows: One-half to the United States, one-fourth to the informant, or if no informant other than the collector, naval officer or surveyor, then to the United States, and the remaining one-fourth to be equally divided among the three officers named above, or if there be only a collector, then to such collector. In cases when the detection is made by an officer of a revenue cutter, then one-fourth to the United States, one-fourth to the customs officers, and the remainder to the officers of the revenue cutter. The bill also details judicial proceedings in cases of certain frauds, and regulates the withholding of goods by collectors on liens for freightage, etc. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, introduced a bill extending for three years the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the final adjudication of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana and Missouri, and for other purposes." Approved June 22, 1860. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, introduced a bill amendatory of the Post-office law, which provides that when any letter held for postage shall bear upon its face the name and residence of the writer of the same, the postmaster at the mailing office, if it be the place of residence of the writer of the letter, shall immediately place the letter in the box or depository for delivery to said writer instead of to the dead-letter office; but if the place of mailing shall not be the residence of the writer, the postmaster shall, after ten days, transmit the letter to the party and place inscribed thereon, charging ordinary postage, and when any letter so inscribed shall for any cause be transmitted to the dead-letter office, such inscription shall be considered a request for the return of the letter to the writer, and it shall be so returned at ordinary postage; but if said letter is not called for by the writer within three calendar months, the same shall be returned to the dead-letter office, with a circular stating the fact. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Mr. ROSS introduced a resolution that from and after the commencement of the next Congress the publication of the debates of Congress shall be transferred from the Globe to the Chronicle.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, objected to the introduction of the resolution, and it lies over until to-morrow.

At one o'clock the bill making appropriations for the Executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government was taken up.

The question was on agreeing to the amendments made yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

The first amendment upon which a separate vote was demanded was that increasing the salaries of the District Judge of California to $5000, of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, northern Illinois, Oregon and Nevada to $4500, and all others to $4000; such salaries to be in full for all services, and no extra compensation or travelling expenses to be allowed. The amendment was agreed to.

A separate vote was asked on the amendment fixing the salary of Judges of the Court of Claims at $5000, and it was disagreed to.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, moved to strike out the words "in the Daily Globe" from the following paragraph: "For reporting and printing the proceedings of Congress in the Daily Globe for the first session of the fortieth Congress, $21,250."

Mr. TRUMBULL feared that if the contract with the Globe was suddenly terminated Congress might be left without an official organ.

Mr. WADE said his amendment would not prevent the carrying out the Globe's contract. It only prevented Congress from tying its own hands in the matter. It might appear, upon investigation, that the work could be done at the public printing office better and cheaper than it was now done at the Globe office.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the amendment of his colleague. If it was adopted he should offer a proposition instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire if the work could not be done at the government printing office, or if not, whether it would not be advisable to advertise for proposals, and let the contract to the lowest bidders.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said the late superintendent of the printing office, Mr. Defrees, was of the opinion that the work could be done at the government printing office at a great saving of money, and the present superintendent was of the same opinion.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, said the present and the late superintendent of the printing had told him that the proceedings of Congress could be more cheaply printed at the government office than under the Globe contract.

Mr. YATES, of Illinois, maintained that, on the old political motto, "to the victors belongs the spoils," the Republican Union party ought to have a printer of their own choosing. The crumbs of patronage ought to go to men who were on their side. It would not do to say to him that a man was neutral or was not political. The President did not distribute patronage on that idea, and he (Mr. Yates) was for giving this work to some good radical Republican.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, believed sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year could be saved by having the work done at the government printing office. He indorsed what Mr. Yates had said as to the distribution of patronage. He felt compelled to maintain by all means the principles he advocated, and he would take advantage of all the patronage in his possession and give it to his friends.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, thought an investigation would show that the men who did the most work got the least pay in this matter of congressional reporting. He did not believe the Globe reporters were sufficiently paid.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, contended that the publication of the debates ought to be kept where it was. He replied to the speech of Mr. Yates, denouncing the policy it advocated.

Mr. YATES said Mr. Hendricks seemed surprised at the doctrine expressed by him. He (Mr. Yates) had borrowed it from the party with which Mr. Hendricks acted. The principle upon which he wished to act was that upon which any State Legislature acted. Every State Legislature elected a public printer of its own political creed. He proposed that the public printing of the United States should be in the hands of radical Republicans.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said he had examined the subject since this debate commenced, and he was convinced that the existing contract with the Globe cannot be abrogated by either party to it without two years' notice.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Fessenden, and replying to Mr. Yates' speech, he said he should regret exceedingly to see the publication of the debates of Congress transferred to a party newspaper.

The amendment of Mr. Wade was not agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the paragraph above quoted by striking out the words "for the first session of the Fortieth Congress." Agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment giving two years' notice of the abrogation of the contract with the Globe for publishing the debates of Congress.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Wade's amendment to strike out the words "in the Daily Globe" was disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, resumed the floor, in advocacy of the proposition to have the debates printed at the government office. He did not believe two years' notice was required to terminate the contract with the Globe. The contract was an implied one only.

Mr. JOHNSON held that the existing law was in the nature of a contract, and that no change could be made without two years' notice.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, favored Mr. Wade's amendment. He was not prepared to discuss the question as to whether the Globe should continue the publication or not, but he wished to leave the subject open so far as further legislation was concerned.

The vote on Mr. WADE'S amendment was reconsidered, and the amendment was adopted, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Cresswell, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—24.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Trumbull, and Van Winkle—14.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment directing the Committee on Printing to receive proposals for printing the debates, and to report whether it would be more expedient to have the work done at the government printing office, to let it to the lowest bidder, or to continue the present arrangement with the Globe.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, subsequently, by request, withdrew the above.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered an amendment increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims to $4500 per annum. Disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and it goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Mr. WADE then called up the bill to admit Nebraska, upon which the question was, shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding.

Without debate the question was decided, yeas 31, nays 9, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Cragin, Cresswell, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—31.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Morgan, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury—9.

So the bill was passed over the President's veto, and goes to the House.

Mr. WADE moved to take up the Colorado bill, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to locate the iron-clad depot at League Island, but without debate or action thereon the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, moved that the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the nature, causes and results of what is commonly known as Spanish fever, or Texas cattle disease. Agreed to.

Mr. BALDWIN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Rules as to provide that when on a call of the House, after eight o'clock in the evening, it is found that a quorum is not present, the House shall immediately adjourn to meet next day at twelve o'clock. Objection was made.

The House then resumed the debate on the bill reported by Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. SHANKLIN, of Ky., addressed the House in defence of the Constitution and of republican principles of government, but said the bill was more dangerous to the civil rights of the people than any measure that had ever been presented to any deliberative body in any republican form of government. If such enormous outrages on the people as were attempted in this bill, in the Freedmen's Bureau bill and in the Civil Rights bill, were persisted in, it would not be long till the people would hurl from their places of power the advocates of such measures, and put in their places those who would appreciate more highly the rights of citizens.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, followed in support of the bill.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, expressed his hearty accord and agreement with the sentiments expressing the objects and purposes of the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, next took the floor to explain the reasons why he should vote for this measure. If he agreed with the other side of the House as to the state of facts, and as to the state of law resulting therefrom in which the country found itself, he would agree with them also that this bill was a monstrous proposition.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, understood that his bill was framed because of the confidence which Congress reposed in the general of the army; but he asked what was there in the bill to hinder the President of the United States from removing the officer who might be selected by the general commanding the army, and appoint in his place another officer who might defeat the very objects of the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER admitted that the President could do so, but he called attention to the fact that Congress again and again had passed such legislation, and to the fact that if the President wantonly abused his power he would be liable to impeachment.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New York, complained that this Congress had taken no step in advance in relation to the protection of the people of the southern States, nor had obeyed the mandates of the people at the last election; and if Congress adjourned without doing so, all hope would be gone. He advocated the placing of the southern territory under military control, but he thought the law sufficiently covered that matter at present, if the President had not, by his construction of the law, defeated it.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New York, said that as he should feel constrained to vote against the bill he felt it his duty to state the reasons which occurred to his mind for that action. He should regret it, because he would be differing in opinion with those who he believed had at heart the best interests of the whole country. He fully sympathized with the objects aimed at by the bill, and appreciated the condition of things at the south, but it seemed to him that the provisions of this bill led to greater dangers than were justified by the evils sought to be corrected. This was a tremendous stride. It subjected ten millions of the people who had once been a part of this common country, and who were again to be united in controlling its destinies, to having all their rights of life, liberty and property placed under the exclusive and unqualified control of a mere military captain.

Mr. Raymond held that war, in every legal sense of the word, in the sense of the Constitution, in the sense of the law, in the sense in which it was used by every writer on law, had ceased in the south. It had ceased by proclamation authorized by law, and a state of peace had succeeded to it. It could not be, therefore, on the ground that war existed there that Congress had a right to suspend the habeas corpus. The case was made specific by the language of the Constitution. The writ of habeas corpus may be suspended when in cases of invasion or rebellion the public safety may require it. There was here no invasion of the south, no rebellion in the south, in the sense which threatened the public safety. Private rights were jeopardized at the south, and the safety of life and property was at hazard, but it would have to be by a strained and forced construction that it could be said that the public safety was so far endangered as either to constitute a state of war or to authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He mentioned this to show that he did not think there had occurred an emergency justifying a resort to that extreme remedy of the Constitution. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Thayer) had said that the people had decided that the government of the southern States was to be regulated by the Representatives of the people. He admitted that, but he asked whether army officers were the proper representatives of the people in that sense. Was there no other way in which the people of the country represented in Congress could enforce their will except by delegating absolute and unrestricted power to an officer of the army. Certainly it had never been thought so until quite recently.

The army had not been considered the fountain and origin of authority. Until quite recently in our history the army had always been considered the arm of the government, its right hand—the executive authority emanating from the civil power. Was there a necessity for reversing that state of things now? He knew of no obstacle to the establishment of civil authority in the southern States on such a basis as Congress deemed wise and just. That civil authority would be entitled, in case of resistance to it, to the aid of the army to execute its decrees.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, took the floor in support of the bill. Referring to the proposed constitutional amendment, he declared that so magnanimous a proposition had never been submitted by sovereignty to rebels since the day when God saved sinners through his Son. That merciful proposition had been spurned by each of the rebel States, and flung back in the teeth of Congress with contempt. For them, so far as he was concerned, the door of mercy was now closed forever, locked and the key thrown away, and now he was for striking for higher terms. He knew that this was a stringent measure, and he must say that he indorsed it with ominous misgivings.

Mr. STEVENS rose at half-past three o'clock to second the previous question. He said there were but eight days for legislation this side of a veto, and, therefore, he deemed it his duty to move the previous question.

Mr BANKS asked Mr. Stevens for permission to make a remark, while Mr Eldridge was appealing to him from the Democratic side of the House.

At this moment the members were manifesting intense interest, and were gathering around in the neighborhood of Messrs. Banks and Stevens, and the excitement seemed to be shared by the spectators in the crowded galleries.

Mr. BANKS, having obtained permission from Mr. Stevens, said:

Mr. Speaker: I would not oppose a vote by the House on this question at this time if I did not think there was an opportunity to do more toward the settlement of the difficulties in which the country is involved than we are doing at this time.

I believe that a day or two devoted to the subject of reconstruction of the government will bring us to a solution in which we shall agree; in which the two houses shall agree; in which the people of the country will sustain us, and in which the President will give us his support.

I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to devote a day or two to the question of reconstruction of this government, leaving the administration question go for a little time. We will give him time to consider them all. I hope the gentleman will allow that debate, or if he does not, that the House will not sustain the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made an appeal on behalf of the members on the Democratic side, who wished to place on record their protest against this measure, knowing that the decree had gone forth for the passage of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS, referring to Mr. Banks, said sneeringly—Mr. Speaker, I have not the advantage which the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has of the secret harmony between the President and the Congress of the United States, within a few days. If I had the advantage, I do not know what effect it would have upon me. Not having it, I cannot, of course, act upon it. I should be very glad to afford time to give the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge) and others an opportunity for discussion; but the question of reconstruction has been already discussed. I do not know that the decree has gone forth that the bill is to pass.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I only supposed so.

Mr. STEVENS—I have seen enough of this House; and I have heretofore noticed it is demoralized too far; (laughter) that there is not enough of the spirit that sent us here to carry out the will of the people, and perfect the legislation which the people expect. I have, therefore, no sanguine hope that this bill will be forced upon the country or upon gentlemen. There are no words or letters in the bill, (alluding to Mr. Bingham's criticism of it) from the first through the whole alphabet, which some friends object to, and carp at, and make an excuse for their attacking it.

I was quite sure when the last bill of reconstruction was before the House that its commitment to the Committee, to which it was sent, would be its death. That was a civil bill, proposing a civil government for the south. It was objectionable, I know not why, to a very large number of gentlemen, and it went to the tomb of the Capulets. We have attempted in this bill to give protection as a police matter to the southern States, and to prevent murders, robberies, exiles and slavery there until we can have time to form civil institutions more in conformity with the genius of the government. I know not whether it is the desire of the House to pass any such bill, to disperse, go home, and leave the President to triumph.

I am quite sure that much of the opposition on both sides of the House comes from a modification of views coinciding with the President's views, and that his arguments have caused many gentlemen to believe that his theory is the true one. (Great excitement among the members, most of whom were standing in order the better to hear.)

I am unable to learn to what extent that has prevailed, but after the previous question shall have been voted upon I shall be better satisfied as to whether it is worth while to proceed any further in any attempt by Congress to resist the power of the President, or whether it is our duty, like humble Christians, to submit to the power that has conquered us, and allow the southern people to remain in their present condition. I hope the previous question will be sustained, and I now move it.

Mr. BANKS said that the allusion which the gentleman had made to him justified him in asking a moment's time.

Mr. STEVENS signified that Mr. Banks might go on.

Mr. BANKS—In the remarks which I made I had no allusion to any negotiation with the President. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows more of his opinions than I do, and will yield to his policy much sooner than I shall. I shall speak in good faith to the House, asking for time to debate this question. The reason for it is based on the simple idea, which every member can understand, that the measures which he proposes, and one of which is now before the House, depend for their efficacy on being enacted by two-thirds of the two houses against the Executive branch of the government.

I repeat my expression of belief that we can, before this session closes, come to such a conclusion as will compel the President of the United States to sustain us in our action, or as will justify us in adopting another course if he refuses. I have no negotiations with the President, and do not know his opinions, and in the vote which I shall give on this question neither the gentleman from Pennsylvania, nor any other, has a right to assume that I accept the President's policy in the slightest degree.

At the suggestion of Mr. SCHENCK, Mr. Stevens consented to strike out the word "regular" before the word "army," in the bill, as there was only one U. S. army.

The House proceeded to vote by tellers on seconding the previous question, the Democrats voting solidly against it, with a sufficient support from the Republican to make the negative vote 93 against the affirmative vote of 61.

The result seemed to give more than the usual satisfaction to the winning side. The effect of the vote was simply to leave the bill open to discussion.

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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11 30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2 30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·33 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·51 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M., and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

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Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

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For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

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Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

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From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN Agent,
No. 320 N DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866.

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted,) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4, 6 and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7·25 A. M. Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·12 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express. H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2, 10·00 A. M. and	11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parksburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Trian go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·18 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2......8·20 A. M. and	7·10 P. M.
Parksburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5·50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

	Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Ac-com. and Emigrant { 1st class.	2·25
2d do.	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 6·45 P.M. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3·45, 4, 5, 5·45, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3·45 and 5·45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, 10·45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, 9·45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3·45, 5·45, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1·30, 4·30, 6·15 and 8 P. M.

The 5·30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5 30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7·30, 8·20, 9·30, 11·30 A. M. 2, 5, 6·45 and 8·30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7·30 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.—The success that has attended the efforts of Miss Caroline M. Richings to present in her native city the operatic gems of the best masters, has been most complete. At her benefit last night, the Academy was well filled, notwithstanding the very inclement weather. At the Matinee, this afternoon, *Martha* is being presented to a very large audience.

On Monday evening Miss Richings will produce, in magnificent style, Balfe's opera of *The Rose of Castile*. The music of this beautiful opera will be given entire for the first time in this city, and the cast will embrace every member of the Richings Troupe. Judging from a "dress rehearsal" had this morning, we have no doubt that our citizens will be delighted with the work, and we hope that Miss Richings may be encouraged to give several representations of the (to Philadelphia) new opera.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in two popular pieces to-night, and Miss Josie Orton as the "Little Savage."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. J. B. Roberts, the efficient stage manager and popular actor. He will appear as the "Duke of Gloster," in Shakespeare's *Richard III*, a character that he has played all over the world with great applause. Brougham's new historical drama, *The Miller of New Jersey*, will also be presented.

On Monday the Philadelphia favorite, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, will commence a brief engagement.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. G. L. Fox will appear to-night as "Tobias Shortcut" in the *Spitfire*, and as the "Comical Clown" in his new and very successful pantomime of *Jack and Gill*.

On Monday evening the beautiful new drama called *The Snow Drop* will be produced, with Mr. G. L. Fox in his great part of "Sam Sloppy," assisted by every member of Mrs. Drew's Company. *Jack and Gill* will also be played.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Fox's Variety Troupe all appear this evening in a very attractive programme.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present their three new burlesques this evening, besides a fresh *billet* of okes, songs, overtures, and choruses.

Destructive Fire at Covington, Ky.

KENTON WOOLLEN MILLS BURNED—LOSS $225,000.

About half-past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Kenton Woollen Mills, on Front street, between Scott and Greenup, and in a very short time the entire establishment, one of the most extensive and complete of the kind in the West, was totally destroyed, together with all of the machinery, and nearly all the stock on hand. The fire originated in the drying room, immediately over the boilers, and was caused, it is supposed, by a defective flue. The flames, when first discovered, were bursting out of the windows, and so rapidly did they spread that by the time the engines arrived the whole building was enveloped. The mill, which belonged to Messrs. Glaser & Brother, of Cincinnati, had been in operation about two years, and gave employment to one hundred and fifty persons, about half of them females.

Messrs. Glaser & Brother estimate their loss at $225,000, $124,000 of which is in machinery, consisting of twenty-four broad Crompton looms, thirteen narrow Crompton looms, six sets of cards, two dressing frames, two wool pickers, two 450 spindle mules, seven 240 spindle jacks, besides a number of hydraulic presses, and shearing and finishing machinery, all of the latest and most improved patterns. The stock of fancy cassimeres on hand was quite large, in addition to which all the looms, bobbins, and spools were filled with yarn in process of manufacture. A small quantity of wool, and about forty or fifty barrels of dye stuffs were saved. Everything else was lost. Messrs. Glaser & Brother were insured for $170,000. The following companies are the principal losers:—

Commercial, Albany, New York, $2500; Norwich, of New York city, $2500; Lorillard, do., $5000; Arctic, do., $5000; Tradesmens', do., $3000; Jefferson, do., $3000; Pacific, do., $2000; Baltic, do., $2500; North America, do., $5000; North America, of Philadelphia, $3000; State of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $3000; Royal, of Liverpool, England, $8000; United Life, of Covington, Kentucky, $5000; Licking Valley, of Newport, Kentucky, $1000; People's of Cincinnati, Ohio, $5000; Magnolia, do., $2500; Miami Valley, do., $2500; Ohio Valley, do., $5000; Farmers' and Mechanics', do., $5000; Etna, do., $10,000; Commercial, do., $5000; Boatmen's, do. $5000; Burnett, do., $5000; Home, do., $5000; Mechanics', do., $2500; Central, do., $5000; Eureka, do., $5000; Enterprise, do., $5000; Lafayette, do., $5000; Germania, do., $5000.

The floor of the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge was slightly scorched, and several of the guy-ropes burned in two. The company also lost some timber, which was lying in an alley between the mill and the bridge. A stable, belonging to Mr. John F. Hunter, fronting on Scott street, was also consumed. One of the Cincinnati steam engines came across the bridge and played upon the fire. The Covington engine, U. S. Grant, was early at the conflagration, and the company worked manfully, but their efforts to save the building were fruitless. A dozen engines could not have checked the devouring element. This is the most disastrous fire that has visited our city for many years.—*Cincinnati Evening Times, 6th inst.*

Mr. Charles Reade and His Critics.

Mr. Reade sends to a London paper the following letter:—

To the Editor of the London Sun.—Sir:—I have to thank you for some kind words relative to a statement lately put forth, that my story, "Griffith Gaunt," is compounded from two independent and original tales in *Household Words*.

Will you oblige me by stating, as the truth is that I never saw either of those tales, nor read one line of them. By the extracts I am convinced they are simply short stories founded on the *cause celebre* "Pivandiere." The bare outline of that true narrative is made use of in the second and third volumes of "Griffith Gaunt," and hence, no doubt, has arisen a partial resemblance between three tales of very different calibre, based, however, upon one great fact.

In the parallel that has been drawn, all the points of difference between "Griffith Gaunt" and his predecessors appear to be fraudulently suppressed.

Of course by this artifice, and by one criticaster wording in his own language the three English plots, a slight similarity may be made to appear a great one.

When two short tales and one three-volume novel are all based on an outline, that would go into a page, the short tales must, by the nature of things, be more indebted to the historical record than the voluminous fiction can be. Yet the editor of the *Round Table* picks me out of the three story-tellers as the one plagiarist: tri-voluminous Me.

I think the circumstance, apparently irrelevant, that I am sueing this editor for defamation, has something to do with this droll selection. He has a mind to show one there are such things as impenitent liars as well as impenitent thieves. My attorney shall give him a pinch for stale news.

Let me add that to plagiarize is to borrow from a homogeneous, not from a heterogeneous source. When an artist of fiction clothes with flesh and vitality the dry bones of a State trial, this is not to plagiarize. Dramas and tales that are and will long remain the delight and wonder of the world, have been so based on histories, biographies, chronicles, and other records; indeed, the more we scrutinize the origin of lasting works, the more we shall incline to say with the naturalists, *omne vivum ex ovo*.

I am, sir, your faithful servant,

CHARLES READE.

Mutual Aid Societies in France.—At the end of 1867 there were in France 5288 mutual aid societies of various kinds, representing property to the amount of about £1,500,000 sterling.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC

AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH Street,

WILL OPEN [24

MONDAY, February 11.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.

TERMS. [1 14tf

Day scholars, per session........................ $50 00

Boarding scholars, per session.................... $200·00

GROCERIES, ETC.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,

DEALER IN

TEAS AND COFFEES,

No. 205 North NINTH St.,

ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.

IN TEAS.

The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.

IN COFFEES.

The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.

SPICES.

Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,"

YARMOUTH BLOATERS,

LARGE NEW DUN FISH.

JUST RECEIVED.

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

1 16 1m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,

AND

Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF FINELY-CARVED AGATE, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, BRONZE CLOCKS, FIGURES, AND GROUPES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, GILT CANDELABRAS, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

February 13, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a fine collection of the above mentioned articles, including five superior bronze 21-day clocks, all the importation of a well-known firm.

The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday, 12th instant. 2 7 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS,

518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday,

February 13, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock. [2 5 7t

Catalogue and samples early on the morning of sale.

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1·75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

USE THE

"BRONCHOIDS"

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lungs, Etc. Etc.

ALLEN'S "BRONCHOIDS,"

Also invaluable for Clearing and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

None genuine without the written signature of

JOHN C. ALLEN, Jr.,

SOLE PROPRIETOR

SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 1 7 mthsl6t

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, February 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:—

Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, etc. etc.

Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,

2 9 9t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC

AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH Street,

WILL OPEN [24

MONDAY, February 11.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867] 1 19 3m,

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the First Day of January, 1867.

FIRST.

1. Capital stock	$100,000·00
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for one thousand of $100 each.	
3. Amount of assessments on instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000·00

SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.

1. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company, cost	462,723·16
2. Amount of cash on hand	21,348·78
3. Amount of cash deposited in bank	25,449·10
Deposited in United States Trust Company	104,000·00
4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, all since collected	58,352·22
5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,091,100·00
6. Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	None
7. Amount due Company on which judgments have been obtained	None
8. Amount of stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares, and the par and market value of the same:—	

	Par Value.	Mark. Val.
U. States 6s of 1874	$90,000·00	$91,538·40
" 6s of 1881	60,000·00	61,171·88
" 5-20s of 1862	50,000·00	
" " 1864	25,000·00	
" " 1865 (Nov., May)	50,000·00	175,374·70
" " 1865 (Jan., July)	50,000·00	
" 10-40s	400·00	372·00
" 7·30s (second series)	165,350·00	162,506·37
New York City Stocks	100,500·00	101,493·17
" State Stocks	120,000·00	119,267·50
Virginia State 6s	30,000·00	12,450·00
Tennessee State 6s	20,000·00	14,144·79

9. Amount of Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value, Loans on call secured by United States securities, with margin of at least 10 per cent.	42,520·00
Amount of Premiums due, not yet reported, estimated (since reported)	202,000·00
Amount of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, estimated	250,000·00
10. Amount of assessment on the stock of the Company called in, due and unpaid	None
11. Amount of premium notes due and unpaid	None
12. Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, due and unpaid	2,221·37
Amount of interest on investments accrued but not due, estimated	10,000·00
All other property of the Society, estimated, fixtures, safes, library, and other property	14,729·99
Cash assets, 1st January, 1867	$3,083,011·43

THIRD—THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses due and unpaid	None
2. Amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or contested by the Company	None
3. Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid, including additions	187,269·47
4. Amount of losses during the year, which have not been settled, in process of adjustment—claims not due	28,000·00
5. Amount of losses during the year which are contested	None
6. Amount of losses during the year reported to the Company and not acted upon	3,000·00
7. Amount of dividends declared to stockholders, being legal interest only	7,000·00
8. Amount of dividends declared due and unpaid	None
9. Amount of dividends (either cash or scrip) declared and not yet due	None
10. Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given	None
11. Amount of all other existing claims against the Company	30,000·00

FOURTH—INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	1,636,979·78
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the Company	None
3. Amount of premiums earned	....
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	83,329·47
5. Amount of income of the Company from any other sources	....

FIFTH—THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year, including dividend additions	$187,269·47
2. Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	None
3. Amount at which the losses were estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year	None
4. Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	None
5. Amount of return premiums, whether paid or repaid, paid	26,730·61
6. Amount of dividends paid during the year	
7. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents, Medical Examiners, and officers of Company; stationary, etc.	230,094·49
8. Amount of taxes paid by the Company	13,231·63
9. Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company, including licenses, printing, and advertising	127,696·16
1. Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	None
2. Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	None

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.

H. B. HYDE, Vice-President.

State of New York, County of New York: s. s.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this second day of February, A. D. 1867, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer Oaths and Affirmations, personally appeared Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Company upon the first day of January, A. D. 1867.

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets invested to the amount of Three Million Dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

{SEAL.} In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this second day of February, A. D. 1867.

THOMAS L. THORNELL,

Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

The Dividends of this Company are declared every year, and are available as cash in payment of the SECOND and subsequent premiums; not deferred until the payment of the FIFTH premium, as is the case in the leading Note Companies.

Blanks Circulars, and full information furnished by

BETTS & REGISTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

2 7 5t No. 432 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Bielley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1 00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1·50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 fsmrp§

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR,

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street,

1 26 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

TAILOR DEPARTMENT,

SECOND STORY.

BALANCE OF

BOYS' CLOTHING

MUCH REDUCED IN PRICE.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, FROM $6 TO $15.

GOOD SUITS FOR $6, $8, $10, and $12.

MEN'S CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER.

With a well-organized force for the manufacture and sale of

CLOTHING,

And with large, convenient, attractive, and well-lighted rooms, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever to our friends and patrons.

Wholesale buyers of FINE CLOTHING invited to examine. [1 2 tuths4p

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.

50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.

Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.

Large size Satin Damask Towels, 50c.

100 dozen Linen Doylies, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.

A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.

Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.

Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.

Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.

8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c. per yard.

7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.

8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.

8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.

Linen Table Cloths, 2¼ yards long, $2·50.

A large assortment Shirting Linens.

Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.

Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.

150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.

White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.

Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.

Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.

Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.

Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.

Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.

Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.

Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.

A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading marks of Muslins at the very lowest prices.

Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.

American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD.

Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22§

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.

Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.

Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices,

One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.

One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.

All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.

American Delaines, new and choice styles.

American Prints, handsome styles.

Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.

Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.

Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.

Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.

Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.

Black and white Balmorals, $·175, over 60 dozen sold.

Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.

Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.

Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.

SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to

GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thstu(?)mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

UHLER & HOPKINS!

FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 48 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,

AS HERETOFORE. 12 smwlm

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22mwfs

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,

SOLE AGENTS,

1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 6 4§